

SOUVENIR

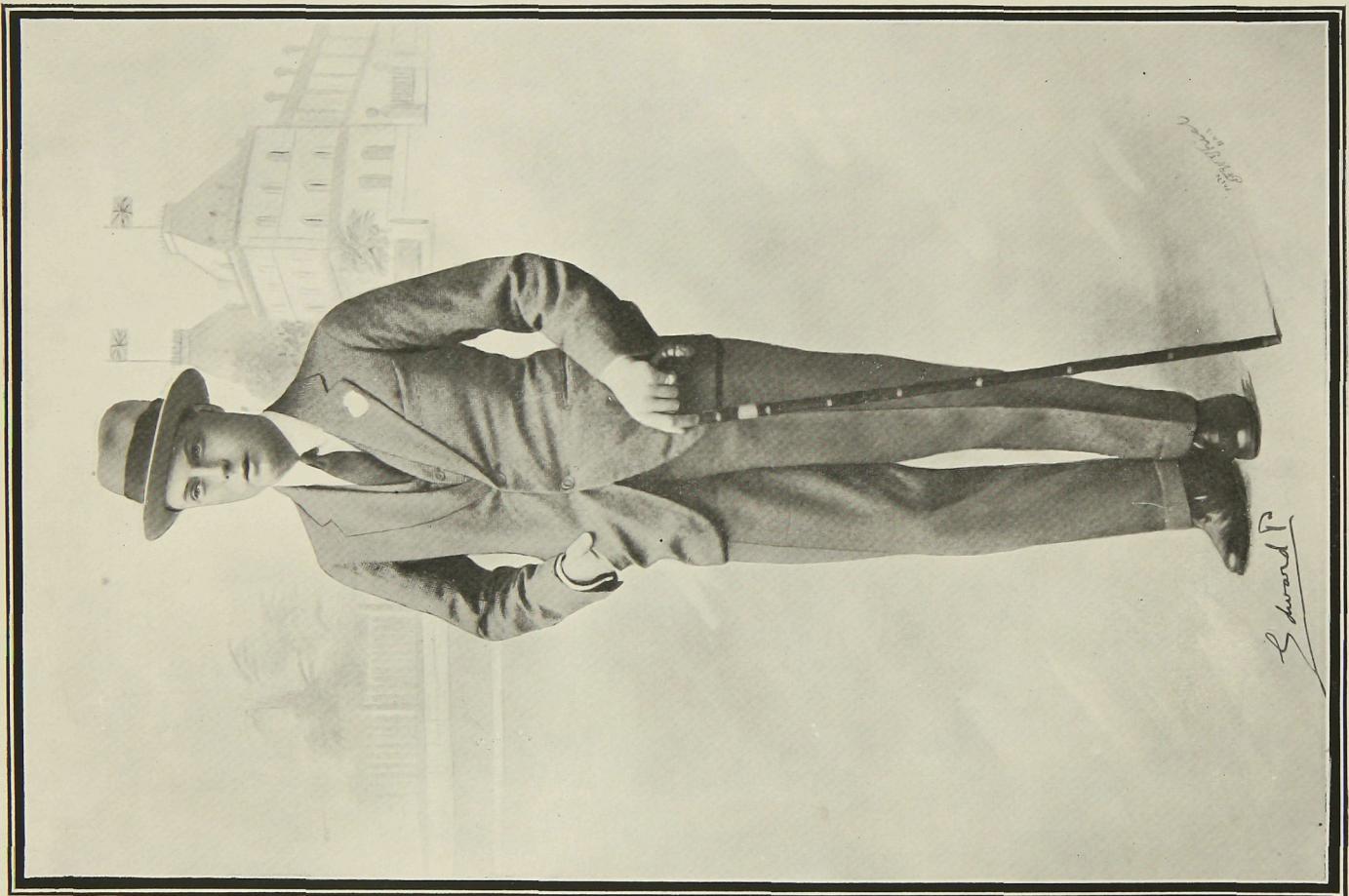
CITY OF BRISBANE  
QUEENSLAND

the Fortitude Club









His Royal Highness EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID, PRINCE OF WALES; EARL OF CHESTER IN THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND; DUKE OF ROTHESAY; EARL OF CARRICK AND BARON OF RENFREW; IN THE PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND; LORD OF THE ISLES AND GREAT STEWARD OF SCOTLAND; K.G., P.C., G.M.M.G., G.M.B.E., M.C.

CITY OF

BRISBANE



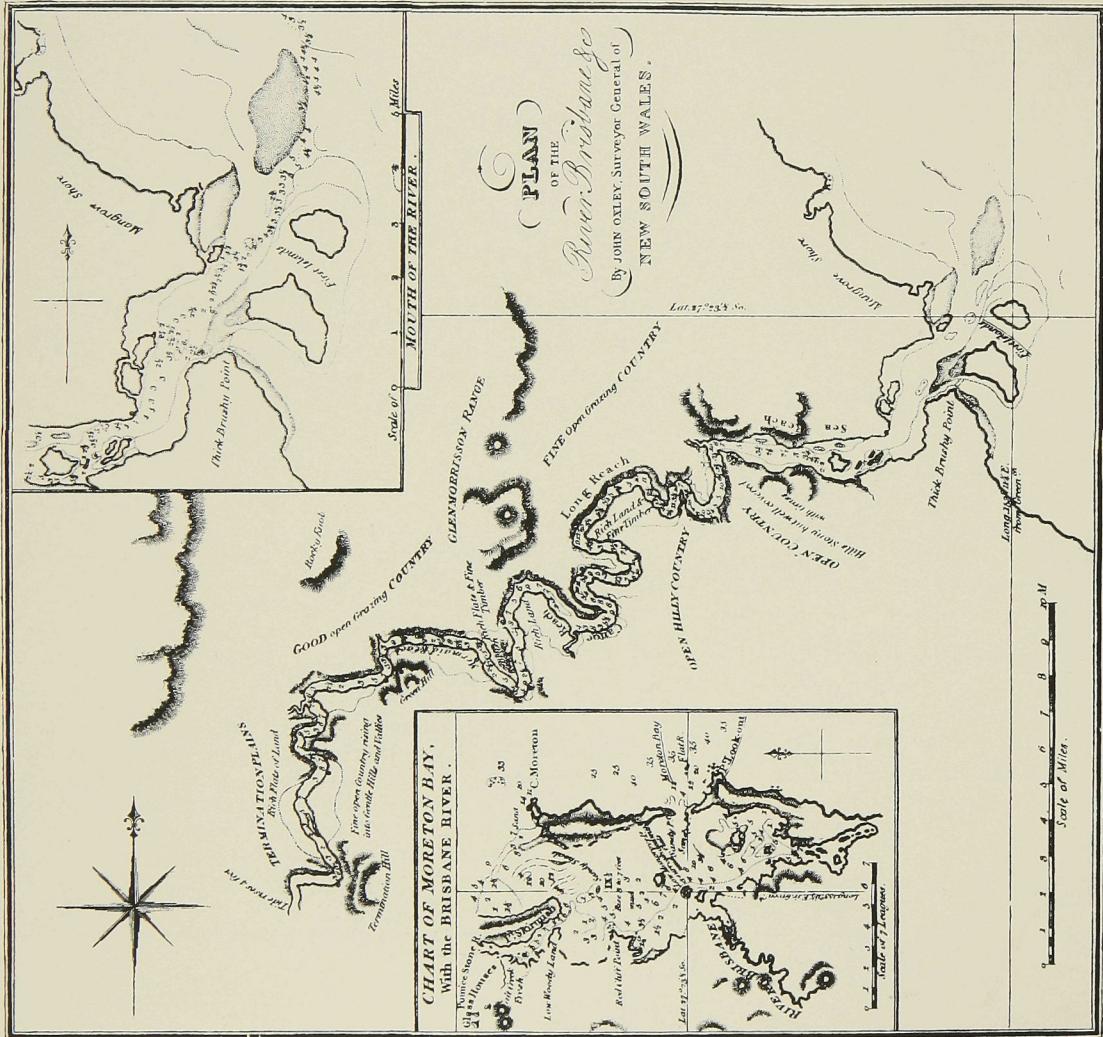
# SOUVENIR

OF THE

VISIT OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE LAYING OF THE  
FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW TOWN HALL.

ALSO

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE RISE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.



# THE CITY OF BRISBANE.

A SHORT HISTORY OF ITS RISE AND DEVELOPMENT TO THE PRESENT DAY.

**A**MONG the more fascinating events of Australian history none furnishes an interest more absorbing than those which bear reference to the foundation, settlement and growth of the City of Brisbane, the metropolis of the expansive State of Queensland—rapidly developing and ever progressive. Away back in the year 1823, about 35 years after the arrival of the first fleet under Governor Phillip in Port Jackson, John Oxley, Surveyor General of New South Wales, already proved to be a successful and intrepid explorer, was commissioned by the then Governor General of New South Wales and its dependencies, Sir Thomas Brisbane, to proceed north for the purpose of exploring Moreton Bay, Port Curtis and Port Bowen, and to report as to the wisdom of forming in each of these districts a new settlement to which convicts not usefully employed in the old settlement could be removed and put to work in the cultivation of the land.

## OXLEY'S DISCOVERY OF THE BRISBANE RIVER.

This visit of Oxley's to Moreton Bay, which took place during the latter months of 1823, resulted in the discovery of the magnificent river emptying itself into Moreton Bay, which Oxley named the Brisbane in compliment to the Governor who had despatched him on this particular voyage of investigation.

Seven months prior to Oxley's arrival in Moreton Bay, as above outlined, there were three men who set out from Sydney in an open boat for the purpose of procuring cedar from Five Islands, Illawarra, to the south of Port Jackson. When within a few miles of their destination these men were overtaken by a thick heavy weather and in consequence they hopelessly lost their reckoning. For several days they were driven helplessly before the storm, and when the

gale moderated and they were able to again get under sail, they came to the conclusion that they had been driven so far South as to be off the coast of Tasmania. Thereupon they decided to steer a north-westerly course in the belief that by so doing they would strike the Australian coast somewhere in the vicinity of "Five Islands." It was not until the 10th April, nineteen days after they had set sail from Sydney, that they sighted land. Two days more were to elapse before they could effect a landing, and then it was a desperate one, for their frail craft was damaged beyond repair by reason of its rough contact with the gravelly beach. It is generally understood that this landing took place on Moreton Island but later investigation suggests that it must have been further south. Falling in with a tribe of natives, who proved to be kindly disposed, these castaways threw in their lot with them. When, on the 29th November, 1823, Oxley dropped anchor in the bay off Bribie Island, a number of this very tribe of primitive Australians came down to the beach displaying every manifestation of curiosity, but none of opposition.

## THE STORY OF THE CASTAWAYS.

Amongst them it was noticed by those on "The Mermaid" (Oxley's cutter) that one was of much bigger build than his companions and that he alone was copper coloured and not like the rest—black. Their curiosity was further intensified when the natives crowded around this man embracing him and bestowing upon him unmistakable signs of affection. An immediate landing was decided upon, and as the party from the vessel neared the shore, this man came forward and addressed them in English. After greetings, he related the story of his remarkable experience by briefly summarising the foregoing romantic facts. His name was Thomas Pamphlet.

One of his mates, named John Finnigan, was just then away with a number of the blacks on a hunting expedition. The third man, he explained, Richard Parsons by name, had left his two mates, deciding to try to find his way back to Sydney alone. In the course of relating his adventure to Oxley, Pamphlet mentioned that he and his two mates in distress had to cross "a large river opposite to a small volcanic island" recognised since as St. Helena. Three days later Oxley set out under the guidance of these two castaways (Finnigan had in the meantime returned from his hunting expedition) in search of this river.

#### FIRST ASCENT OF THE BRISBANE RIVER.

On the following day the mouth of the river was reached, and by sunset they had ascended a distance of twenty miles. According to Oxley's report the next day a further thirty miles of the river was explored. "Speaking of the river, Oxley reported the scenery to be particularly beautiful, the country on the banks alternately hilly and level, apparently not subject to floods, and that the soil was of the finest description."

#### FIRST SETTLEMENT OF MORETON BAY.

Oxley's glowing report as to the possibilities of the Moreton Bay district for settlement, the character of the newly found river and especially of the richness of the soil resulted the following year in the despatch of a guard of soldiers with thirty prisoners. Redcliffe Point was selected for settlement but that was subsequently abandoned as unsuitable and another further up the river chosen. The site selected is that now occupied by the principal portion of the city of Brisbane. From time to time fresh batches of convicts were sent along to Moreton Bay until in 1831 out of a population of 1,231 of a white population, 1,066 were convicts only 40 of whom were women. From that date their number commenced to diminish until in 1839 the officials of the penal system were all withdrawn never to return. That event was the turning point in the early

history of Queensland (not yet constituted a colony or named) in general, and of the Moreton Bay settlement in particular. From that date the arrival of free settlers became regular and rapid.

#### THE REAL BEGINNING OF BRISBANE CITY.

The year 1839 was the real beginning of the City of Brisbane. It had to endure many set backs during the two ensuing decades but never once did the settlement on the banks of the Brisbane river look back. Twelve years later the call for separation began to be heard, which became more insistent during the few ensuing years until June 3rd, 1859, when the proclamation of Queensland as a separate Australian Colony was gazetted, and its boundaries strictly defined. At that time the white population was set down as nearly 28,000. And the next year the newly proclaimed Colony of Queensland was able to report a revenue of £179,000.

#### QUEENSLAND PROCLAIMED A SEPARATE COLONY.

Although the proclamation of the new Colony was gazetted in June, 1859, it was not until the following December that Governor Denison, acting upon instructions conveyed by the Queen in Council, issued the new historic proclamation constituting the first parliament. The number of members of the Legislative Assembly were limited to twenty-six, to be elected by sixteen electoral districts the boundaries of which were defined in the schedule. That Order in Council provided further that the duration of the Assembly should be five years. In accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Act of Parliament constituting Queensland a separate colony, the Legislative Council was summoned by the Governor of New South Wales. It has remained a nominee chamber to the present date.

#### FIRST BRISBANE LAND SALE.

Reverting again to the development and progress of Brisbane, it is interesting to note that the first Moreton Bay Government land sale took place in Sydney, July 16th, 1842. With few exceptions

the lots were 36 perches and the minimum price was fixed at £100 per acre. The highest price secured for a block on the North side of the river reached £230, while that on the South side £150.

Some of the blocks of 36 perches on either side of the river were sold at so low a figure as £22/15/- each.

One such situated in the very heart of the Brisbane of to-day purchased in 1847, was re-sold with the improvements thereon in 1907 for £30,000. Immediately after the transfer had been effected the buildings thereon were pulled down to make room for more substantial and up-to-date premises.

#### BRISBANE CREATED A MUNICIPALITY.

With the growth of population, and the rapid increase in the value of property during the years following that first historic land sale, the demand for municipal incorporation began to be raised. As already noted the proclamation of Queensland as a separate Colony was gazetted on June 3rd, 1859. On the following September 9th, Brisbane was proclaimed a municipality by His Excellency, Sir William Thomas Denison, Governor-General, under the authority of the Municipalities Act, 1858. The petition praying for incorporation was signed by 428 householders resident within the town of Brisbane and the full number of inhabitants dwelling on the area seeking incorporation on both sides of the river was set down at 5,000.

Mr. James Gibbon was appointed Returning Officer, and the elections to the first Council took place on the 13th of October, nine Aldermen to be elected. The choice of the ratepayers fell upon Messrs. John Petrie, Patrick Mayne, Thomas Blackett Stephens, Joshua Jeays, Albert John Hockings, George Edmonstone, Robert Cribb, George Warren and William S. Hutton. The first year's revenue amounted to the modest total of £5,063 and the expenditure £4,589.

#### BRISBANE'S FIRST COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

The temporary offices of the newly formed Municipal Council were established at the Post Office—an unpretentious building situated in Queen Street on a site near to the present Town Hall.

At the first Council meeting, at which all the Aldermen elected were present Alderman John Petrie was unanimously chosen as Mayor, and the first resolutions passed were (1) to invite applications by public advertisement from persons capable of and willing to tender for the immediate valuation of all assessable property within the defined boundaries of the Municipality and (2) the appointment of a committee to enquire as to the best means of procuring a permanent supply of water for the town on both sides of the river. Thus, the genesis of municipal government in Queensland—the real beginning of Brisbane, the yet to be metropolis of the future expansive State of Queensland of illimitable natural resources and incalculable possibilities. Ipswich was the second town to be proclaimed a municipality and it is interesting to note here that the incorporation of these towns and the creation of their respective Councils, ante-dated the election of the first parliament by several months.

The first meeting of the Brisbane Council took place on October 13th, 1859, but the first meeting of the new parliament did not occur until seven months later, the exact date being May 29th, 1860.

#### RECEPTION OF QUEENSLAND'S FIRST GOVERNOR.

The first noteworthy event in Brisbane after its incorporation was the reception accorded to Queensland's first Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, by the Mayor and Aldermen on behalf of the community. This took place on Saturday, 10th December, 1859, two months after incorporation. The event was historic and not only His Excellency but Mayor and Aldermen fully realised

# FIRST MAYOR & ALDERMEN OF THE CITY COUNCIL.



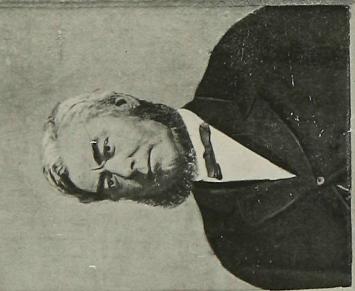
P. CRIBB



W. S. SUTTON



JOSHUA JEAYS.



JOAN PETRIE, MAYOR.



THOS. B. STEPPENS.



ALBERT J. MOCKINGS



P. MAYNE

GEORGE EDMONSTONE

In addition to the above there was Mr. George Warren, a copy of whose photograph was not obtainable.

that fact. In his reply to the Council's address of welcome Sir George Bowen said, *inter alia* :—

“ It has invariably been held by the highest authorities that the system of local government by Municipalities has been one of the main elements of our national greatness, and of the stability of British Constitution. I rejoice therefore that the City of Brisbane has set the example of applying for incorporation, an example which I hope will be extensively followed throughout Queensland.”

His Excellency then quoted from the report of the Privy Council of Great Britain which was presented to Her Majesty the Queen in 1849 upon the granting of self government to the Australian Colonies as follows :—

“ We are of opinion that the existence in Australia of Municipal bodies in a State of efficiency is scarcely less necessary to the public welfare than the existence there of representative government. A large part of the benefit to be derived from such legislatures seem to us to depend on the simultaneous establishment and co-existence of municipalities. It is the only practical security against the danger of undue centralisation. It is the only security for the vigilant and habitual attention by the local legislature to the interests of the more remote localities. It is by such bodies alone, that in those secluded societies that public spirit is kept alive, and skill in the conduct of public affairs acquired and exercised.”

#### BRISBANE'S FIRST BALANCE SHEET.

The first balance sheet of the Brisbane Municipality, duly certified to by the appointed auditors and adopted by the Council, showed that from the 7th September (date of incorporation) to the 31st December, 1859, the total receipts were £240/7/8, including an overdraft from the A.J.S. Bank of £138/16/8, and the expenditure £240/7/8.

The municipality as at first constituted was not divided into wards, but in 1864 it was decided to constitute four of these divisions namely East, West, South and Valley wards respectively, returning each three representatives to the Council. The following year the North and Kangaroo wards were constituted the six wards returning two members each.

#### SEPARATION OF SOUTH BRISBANE FROM THE NORTH.

In 1888 after prolonged agitation the ratepayers on the southern side of the river secured separation when the municipality of South Brisbane was constituted. Its area was increased by the inclusion of the adjoining municipal division of Woolloongabba.

Of the area on the southern bank of the river, North Brisbane retained Kangaroo Point ward. In 1903, the city of Brisbane absorbed the old Booroodabin Division lying on the North Eastern side of the city, which area constitutes the present Merthyn and Cintra wards, bringing the number of these official divisions of the City up to seven, each returning two members to the Council, fourteen in all.

The following are the names of the Aldermen constituting the present Council, with a brief record of their terms of service.

#### PRESENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL.

##### LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE COUNCIL.

Maxwell, James Francis, Alderman (Mayor 1920-1).

First elected 1911, absent from Council 1913-1916.

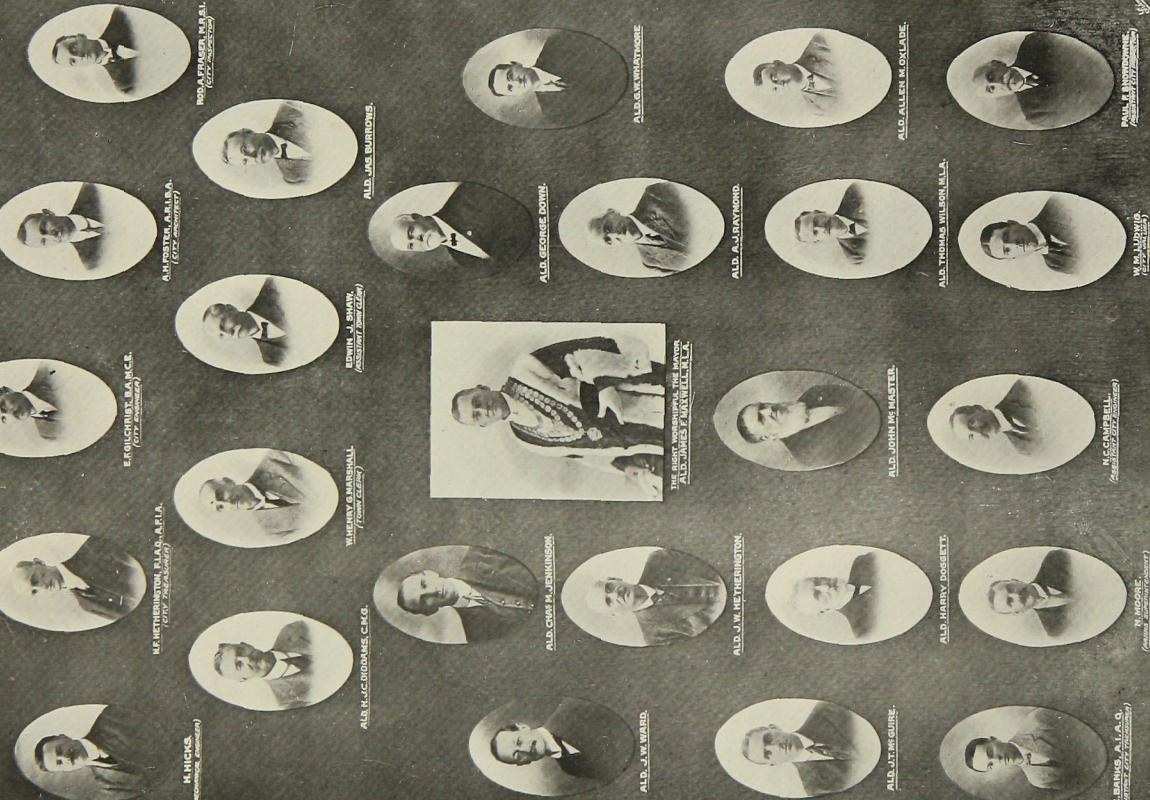
Total length of service, 6 years.

McMaster, John, Alderman (Mayor 1890, 1893, 1897, 1918, 1919).

First elected 1871, absent from Council 1875-1876, 1900-1904. Total length of service, 43 years.

# BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL 1920-21

CITY  
1920.21



Down, George, Alderman (Mayor 1915).  
 First elected 1903, absent from Council 1904-1905.  
 Total length of service, 17 years.

Raymond, Alfred John, Alderman (Mayor 1912).  
 First elected 1894, absent from Council 1899-1901,  
 1904-1911. Total length of service, 17 years.

Doggett, Harry, Alderman (Mayor 1913).  
 First elected 1901, absent from Council 1904-1908.  
 Total length of service, 17 years.

Hetherington, John William, Alderman (Mayor 1910, 1916, 1917).  
 First elected 1906.  
 Continuous service as Alderman, 15 years.

Wilson, Thomas, Alderman, M.L.A. (Mayor 1909).  
 First elected 1905.  
 Continuous service as Alderman, 15 years.

Diddams, Harry John Charles, Alderman, C.M.G. (Mayor 1911).  
 First elected 1907.  
 Continuous service as Alderman, 14 years.

Burrows, James, Alderman.  
 First elected 1912.  
 Continuous service as Alderman, 9 years.

Jenkinson, Charles Moffatt, Alderman (Mayor 1914).  
 First elected 1912, absent from Council 1916-1920.  
 Total length of service, 6 years.

McGuire, James Thomas, Alderman.  
 First elected 1915.  
 Continuous service as Alderman, 6 years.

Oxlade, Allan Martindale, Alderman.  
 First elected 1916.  
 Continuous service as Alderman, 5 years.

Whatmore, George Willoughby, Alderman.  
 First elected 1910.  
 Service as Alderman, 2 years.

Ward, John Whittaker, Alderman.  
 First elected 6th March, 1920.  
 Vice Alderman C. P. Buchanan, resigned.

#### BRISBANE'S TOWN CLERKS.

During the sixty years of Brisbane's history as a municipality there have been only five to hold the important office of Town Clerk. Upon its incorporation in 1859 the choice of the new Council fell upon William Martin Boyce, who held the office for the two succeeding years. Thomas Dowse succeeded in 1862 and remained in control till 1869. Upon his retirement William Ewing Orr received the appointment and remained in office four years.

In 1873 William Henry George Marshall, who was then acting as Chief Clerk under Mr. Orr, was promoted to the vacant Town Clerkship, which office he held uninterruptedly until his demise in January of the present year (1921). For 47 years the late Mr Marshall served the City of Brisbane in the position of highest responsibility and to the entire satisfaction of succeeding Councils and citizens alike. His record is probably unique in the history of Municipal Government in the Commonwealth of Australia.

The present Town Clerk, Edwin J. Shaw, received his appointment on February of the present year (1921). Mr. Shaw, like his predecessor, has a lengthened service in the City Council to his credit. He joined the staff under the late Mr. Marshall in 1884 and for many years filled the position of Assistant Town Clerk.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF BRISBANE.

Throughout the sixty years of Brisbane's history as a city the pre-eminent suitability of the metropolitan area as a home for members of the Caucasian races to live prolonged lives has received invariable and uninterrupted demonstration. Let it be remembered that up to the present date a great scientific system of sewerage although in process of construction has not yet been completed, the

public health returns year after year has showed a death rate that compares favourably with all other Australian Metropolitan cities. Comparative official records from the latest official statistics are as follows :—

## DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN POPULATION.

	1901	1908
Sydney	12.62	10.32
Brisbane	12.74	10.22
Adelaide	13.13	11.82
Hobart	14.46	15.02
Melbourne	15.09	13.77
Perth	16.74	15.91

SOME STATISTICS SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE  
TO PRESENT DATE.

The estimated capital value of land withing the area of the municipality in the first year after incorporation (1860) was £600,000 and the annual value for rating purposes was set down at £47,000. The income of the Brisbane Municipal Council for the year 1860 was the modest sum of £3,834. This amount was revenue proper since it does not include a loan also an advance from the bankers. In 1918-19 the revenue and expenditure returns were as follows :—

## REVENUE—

City of Brisbane	£256,180	Total
City of South Brisbane	92,641	£348,821

## EXPENDITURE—

City of Brisbane	£303,385	Total
City of South Brisbane	95,882	£399,267

The following tabulated statement kindly supplied by the Statistical Branch of the State Registrar General's Department is appended to show the rapid and regular expansion of Brisbane since its incorporation in October, 1859.

CITY OF BRISBANE.  
Showing its 60 years of Progress since its Incorporation in 1859 to December 31st, 1920.

YEAR	POPULATION			REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE		
	Brisbane	South Brisbane	Total	Brisbane	South Brisbane	Total	Brisbane	South Brisbane	Total
1860	6,051		6,051	£5,872		£5,872	£5,102		£5,102
1870	14,265		14,265	7,553		7,553	9,486		9,486
1880	20,000		20,000	41,380		41,380	41,094		41,094
1888	28,451	23,475	51,926	107,848	56,404	164,252	112,252	57,267	169,519
1890	28,529	23,138	51,607	131,460	64,692	196,158	114,913	75,955	190,868
1900	28,953	25,481	54,434	73,010	71,077	144,087	79,950	72,991	152,911
†1909	37,442	32,449	69,882	93,878	90,015	184,493	102,012	94,088	196,100
1910	39,917	30,051	69,968	104,452	56,843	161,295	102,599	67,173	169,769
1920	45,259	39,578	84,837	256,180	92,641	348,821	303,385	95,882	399,267

\* Year of Separation of South Brisbane. † Year of Jubilee Celebrations.

The decrease in Revenue during decade 1890-1900 was caused by reductions in valuations, amounting to over £3,000,000.

The above figures include Receipts and Disbursements on account of Loans.

BRISBANE'S CONTRIBUTION IN MAN POWER  
IN THE GREAT WAR.

Brisbane's contribution of man power in the terrific struggle for national and empire existence to be known in all future ages as "The Great War of 1914-1918" is to her permanent honour and glory. From the metropolitan area during the five years following the declaration of war in 1914 there were no less than 19,200 enlistments. Of this vast array of young men who volunteered in defence of Throne and Empire 5,456 were rejected. The total casualty list was a truly formidable one as the following details disclose.

Died, 3,110 ; Missing, 91 ; Wounded and Gassed, 6,066 ; Sick, 3,500. These figures can positively be recorded as reliable, and as will be seen by comparing the figures, of the 13,744 stalwart young men who embarked during the progress of the war from the metropolitan area less than 2,000 came back in the pride of their manhood, uninjured and unimpaired.

The foregoing data was supplied by Captain G. W. Dash, who had charge of the reinforcement campaign in Brisbane during the greater part of the war period.

The total enlistments for the State of Queensland were:—57,673, rejections 16,730. Died prior to embarkation:—Officer, 1; others, 159; total 160. Died on active service:—Officers (including 1

others, 17,787; total 18,200. Sick:—Officers, (including 5 Chaplains) 269; others, 8,321; total 8,595.

These latter figures were obtained from the Military Authorities,

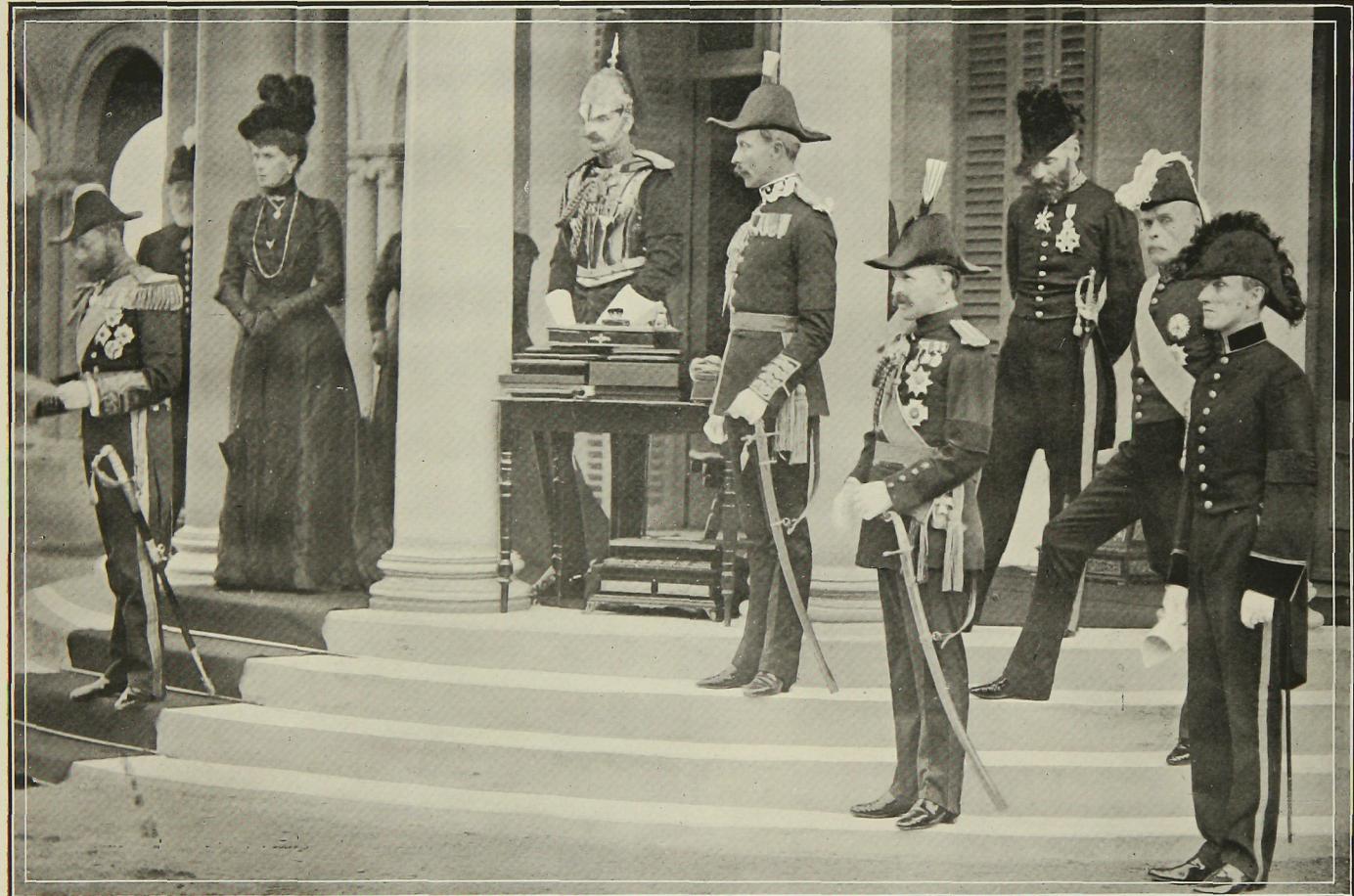


VISIT OF PRINCES ALBERT AND GEORGE OF WALES IN 1881.

Standing (from left to right): Rev. John N. Dalton, M.A., Captain O'Callaghan, (Private Secretary to Sir A. Kennedy), H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales, Mrs. F. T. Gregory, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, Hon. F. T. Gregory, Major (now Colonel) Moore.  
 Sitting (from left to right): Captain Charles C. P. Fitzgerald, R.N., Sir A. Kennedy (Governor of Queensland), Miss Kennedy, Vice-Admiral The Right Hon. the Earl of Clanwilliam, C.B., Mr. George Love (Secretary to Admiral Clanwilliam).

Chaplain) 345; others 8,992; total 9,337. Missing:—Officers, 24; others, 251; total 275. Wounded and Gassed:—Officers, 413;

Victoria Barracks, Brisbane, and are therefore to be accepted as official and correct.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK REPLYING TO ADDRESSES FROM THE CITIZENS, 1901.

## ROYAL VISITS TO BRISBANE.

## H.R.H. PRINCE ALFRED, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, 1868.

In the early part of the year 1867 His Royal Highness, Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, set forth upon an official visit to the distant possessions of the British Empire. Some few months later he reached the then Australian Colonies and was received everywhere with much enthusiasm and with every demonstration of loyalty and genuine affection. He arrived in Moreton Bay in H.M.S. "Galatea" of which he was Captain, on February 2nd, 1868, and was accorded a truly royal reception.

## PRINCES ALBERT VICTOR AND GEORGE, 1881.

The second occasion of a royal visit affording the citizens of Brisbane an opportunity to express their loyalty, was that of the unofficial visit of their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, afterwards Duke of Cornwall and York and now His Majesty George V. in 1881, who were then making a tour of the world. The young Princes reached Brisbane on August 16 in H.M.S. "Bacchante" and although the visit was unofficial and not directly representative of the majesty and might of Britain their reception was none the less loyal or enthusiastic.

## VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK, 1901.

## OPENING THE FIRST FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

In 1901, the year that saw the consummation of Federation, the people of Australia were afforded its third opportunity of expressing its loyalty to the Throne and Empire in receiving and entertaining their royal representatives the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (now their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary).

After a brief sojourn in Melbourne, during which their Royal Highnesses opened in state (May 9th, 1901) the first Federal Parliament, their visit was extended to Sydney and to Brisbane in suc-

cession. The "Ophir" conveying the Royal visitors reached Brisbane on May 20th following amidst every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

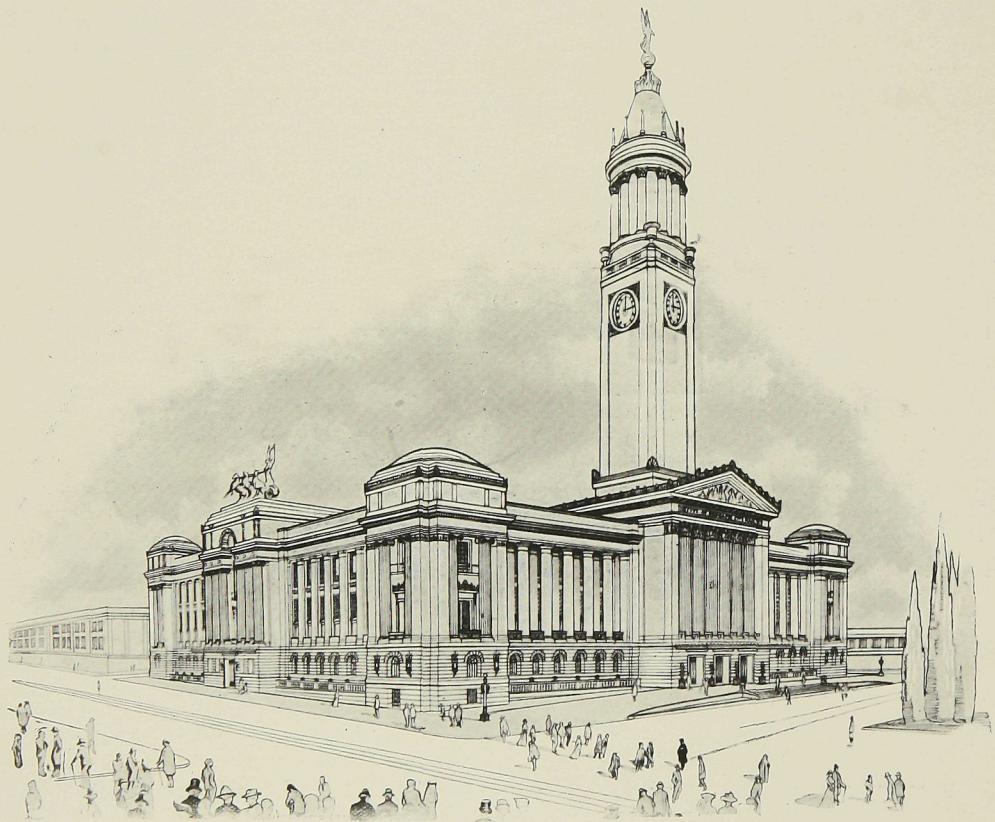
## VISIT OF H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES, 1920.

## CULMINATION OF A TRIUMPHANT ROYAL TOUR AT BRISBANE.

Queensland was the last State of the Commonwealth to be visited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in his triumphant tour throughout the British Dominions of Australasia in 1920. That Royal visit may be termed an epoch making event not only in the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand but in the vast British Empire over which His Majesty King George wields sway.

The arrival of the Prince was signalled by a genuine and an unanimous outburst of love and loyalty on the part of Queensland citizens—love for the gracious personality of the royal visitor and loyalty to the throne he represented and to the mighty Empire over which his august father reigns.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales took place on July 27th when he was received by the State Government and Parliament; representatives of the Commonwealth Government; His Worship the Mayor (Alderman J. F. Maxwell) and Aldermen of the City Council; His Worship the Mayor (Alderman A. Faulkner) and Aldermen of the South Brisbane City Council; representatives of the Cities, Towns and Shires of the State of Queensland; and lastly—perhaps more directly demonstrative of the deep and abiding loyalty of the people of all, were the vast crowds that thronged the streets of the City on every public appearance of the Prince. This public expression of affection of loyalty was not confined to one class or section of the citizens of Queensland but it extended to all, and let it be added this cordiality of welcome was manifested in every town and centre through which His Royal Highness passed during his all too brief visit to this vast and richly endowed State of Queensland.



NEW TOWN HALL.

## BRISBANE'S FIRST AND PRESENT TOWN HALL.

When the first Council, after incorporation, was constituted early in 1860, the first problem to be faced was that of selecting a head quarters. This difficulty was overcome by the securing of temporary chambers at the old Police Court. As the space for the proper administration of summary justice at the disposal of the court authori-

This building, still serving the citizens as the municipal head quarters of Brisbane, has long since outlived the purposes for which it was erected. Soon after incorporation the question of building a Town Hall worthy of the metropolis of the newly created Colony was seriously discussed and it was wisely determined that a solid structure of sufficient size should be provided to meet the anticipated



Post Office

BRISBANE TOWN HALL (1864) as originally designed.

(One or two buildings between the Town Hall and the Court House were omitted by the Draughtsman.)

Old Court House,  
originally Prisoners' Barracks.

ties of the day, even at that early stage of Brisbane's history, was all too restricted, a removal to other quarters was absolutely necessary. The following year premises were secured in Queen Street situated between George Street and the Victoria Bridge. Here the Council's head quarters remained until 1865 when the present Town Hall was completed at a cost of £25,000.

rapid expansion of the Council's activities. Strong opposition was directed against this decision on the grounds that the cost of building so expensive a Town Hall "would prove a burden to the ratepayers too grievous to be borne."

The foundation stone of the present building was laid on January 28th, 1864, and was completed and occupied the following year.

THE NEW TOWN HALL.  
CITY OF BRISBANE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVEMENT IN ITS FAVOUR.

Many years have now elapsed since it was borne in on the minds of the City fathers and of our foremost and more far seeing citizens that the rapidly expanding City of Brisbane required a municipal head quarters and a Town Hall for the gathering together of its citizens, more consonant with its importance than the structure now so inadequately serving that purpose. The movement for a new Town Hall had developed into concrete proposals in the earlier years of the present century. During the jubilee year of the City, which was celebrated in 1909, definite plans and specifications were drawn up and presented for the erection of a building on the site bounded by Adelaide Street, Albert Square and Ann Streets—the position that has been finally selected for the greater and more ornate structure now finally decided upon. The building proposed in 1909, and for which the architectural designs as we have already noticed were prepared, was estimated to cost somewhere in the vicinity of £100,000. Many among the citizens thought these proposals constituted an extravagance which was absolutely unwarranted even though the City's population and finances expanded year after year with a regularity that pointed unmistakeably to a future development which would at least disclose a progress equal to that of any other Australian City. This reluctance to launch out upon the creation of a civic hall worthy of a rapidly growing City happily contributed towards the postponement of the project until to-day. During the years that have passed since the jubilee celebrations of the birth of Brisbane as a City, the question of a new Town Hall has been discussed from every practical point of view, and the consequence is that instead of a modest structure of limited capacity, costing about

£100,000 we are now to have one that will meet the requirements of a great civic population for many generations to come. In the discussions that took place during the intervening years between the date when the project of a new Town Hall was first promulgated and now, the questions of cost and design were not the only ones that contributed towards delay in commencing practical operations.

Divergencies of opinion arose as to the most eligible site for the civic centre of a great and ever expanding population. It was but natural that many should contend that the City would expand northwards, therefore the site for the future Town Hall should be in the vicinity of Fortitude Valley, which, as a business centre of the metropolitan area, is second in importance to the first settled portion of the City. Others equally intelligent and unprejudiced were and are strongly of opinion that the future expansion of the City would mainly take place on the Southern side of the river. In other words that the expansive areas of rich undulating country now but sparsely occupied would in future years contain a large urban population—progressive, populous and connected directly with the City proper. There can be little doubt that in the very near future the construction of the proposed alternate main trunk railway line connecting the great Southern systems with ours will be undertaken and completed, shortening the mileage considerably, and the time of journey between Sydney and Brisbane by some hours. Such irresistible considerations as these, along with the absolute certainty that the construction of the connecting link by bridging the river between the Melbourne Street Station on the southern side and the Roma Street Station on the north, could not much longer be delayed, the conclusion was arrived at irrevocably that the civic centre of Brisbane would remain where it was first established.

The delay then had worked to the permanent advantage of the community. We are now to have a structure full worthy of a great

Australian metropolitan City as yet only in the initial stages of its development.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE NEW TOWN HALL  
BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE OF WALES.

The Foundation Stone of Brisbane's new Town Hall, which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales undertook, at the request of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City, to declare "well and truly laid" is at the north-east corner of the great structure now about to be erected, abutting on intersection of Albert Square and Adelaide Street. Among the arrangements made for the witnessing of the ceremony, was the construction of a temporary, yet capacious platform, in the form of an amphitheatre. Seated on one side of this platform were His Worship the Mayor, Alderman James F. Maxwell, and his brother Aldermen of the City Council, the Mayor and Alderman of South Brisbane, with representatives of other cities, towns and Shire Councils of the State. On the other side of the platform were seated His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of Queensland, (Hon. William Lennon) the Acting Premier, Hon. John A. Fihelly, M.L.A., and other members of the State Parliament with their wives, as well as many representative private citizens.

The ceremony took place on the third day of the Prince's visit to Brisbane, July 29th, 1920, and was performed in the presence of the foregoing representatives of the public and civic life of the State and of the metropolis, and a vast concourse of citizens.

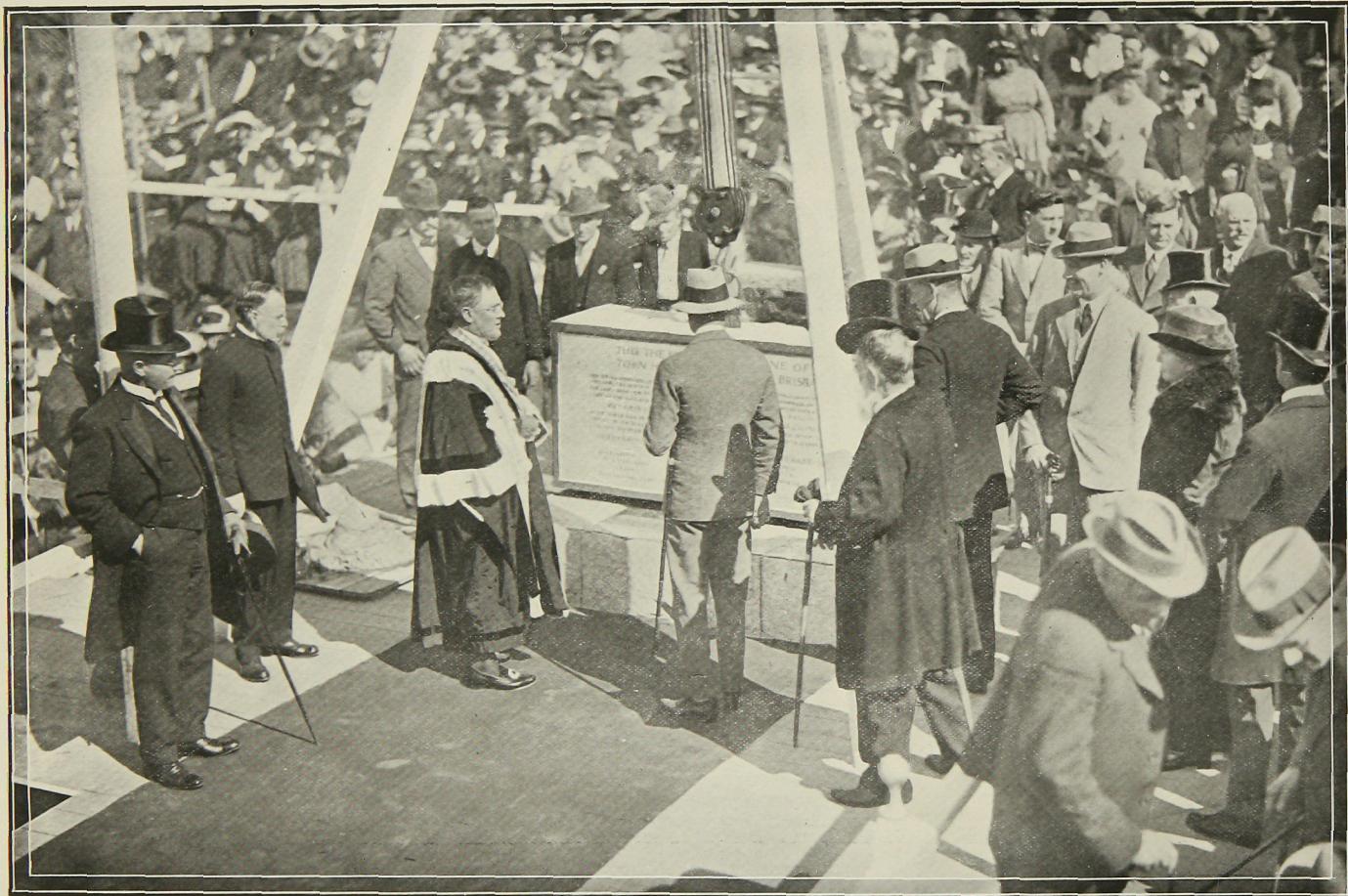
His Royal Highness, who was accompanied by Rear Admiral Halsey, was received and welcomed at the entrance of a gangway that led from Adelaide Street to the platform, by His Worship the

Mayor, His Excellency the State Governor, and the Acting Premier of Queensland.

The Mayor in addressing His Royal Highness expressed, not only his own appreciation, but also that of his brother Aldermen of the City Council, of the very great compliment that had been paid them by His Royal Highness acceding to their request, and consenting to lay the foundation stone of the future Brisbane Town Hall. It was not his intention to enter upon details of the important work which the City Council on behalf of the Citizens were now about to undertake. All that was incumbent upon him to say was that Aldermen, Citizens of Brisbane and himself alike, were very deeply gratified that the Prince had consented to perform this important ceremony. He was pleased indeed that their royal visitor had got through his prolonged tour so far in complete safety and he trusted that the Great Architect of the Universe would continue to guard him and take him back safely to their beloved King and Queen.

His Worship the Mayor then asked the Prince to accept from the Architects of the Building a gold trowel, suitably inscribed, as a memento of what was to the citizens of Brisbane a very great occasion, the laying of the foundation stone of what will be the civic centre of the capital city of the Queen State of the Commonwealth for ages to come.

His Royal Highness in a few words expressed his gratification at the gift and his pleasure at being able to perform the duty entrusted to him. After the necessary preliminary preparations had been made, the Prince carried out the ceremony in due form, employing the customary formula "I declare this stone to be well and truly laid."



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE

## THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The Foundation Stone of the Brisbane new Town Hall has been laid at the corner of Adelaide Street and Albert Square and bears the following inscription:—

THIS

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE TOWN HALL

OF

THE CITY OF BRISBANE

was laid by

His Royal Highness, Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Duke of Cornwall in the Peerage of England; Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, and Baron of Renfrew in the Peerage of Scotland; Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland; K.G., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., M.C.

ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF JULY,

ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND TWENTY,

IN THE TENTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE THE FIFTH, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BRISBANE, 1920.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Alderman James F. Maxwell.

Town Clerk: W. H. G. Marshall.

Aldermen: J. Burrows, H. J. Diddams, C.M.G., H. Doggett, G. Down, J. W. Hetherington, C. M. Jenkinson, J. T. McGuire, J. McMaster, A. M. Oxlade, A. J. Raymond, J. W. Ward, G. W. Whatmore, T. Wilson, M.L.A.

T. R. Hall and G. G. Prentice, Architects.

## BRISBANE'S NEW CITY HALL AND MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Island Site of the New City Hall and Municipal Offices of Brisbane was an essential feature for the conception of a really great architectural composition, and in this respect it is similar to the majority of architectural masterpieces of a civic nature, both in the old World and America.

It has enabled the Architects, Messrs. T. R. Hall & G. G. Prentice, of Brisbane, to design a magnificent structure in the Neo-Classical manner, possessing all those admirable qualities—planning, composition, symmetry, proportion and refinement—to be found in all great architectural efforts.

The planning of the New City Hall has been developed on axial lines, and a symmetrical plan has been evolved, incorporating all the essential features of good planning, such as:—circulation, light, ventilation and acoustics.

Rectangular and symmetrical on plan the new structure consisting of four floors (65ft. high), covers an area of 71,815 sq. ft., with the main frontage of 271ft. 1in. to Albert Square and a frontage of 265ft. to Adelaide Street and also to Ann Street. At the rear the building is bounded by a new street 35ft. wide and to which it has a frontage similar to that of Albert Square.

Generally the structure comprises the great circular Hall and corridors, surrounded by sufficient air spaces to ensure perfect ventilation and outside these air spaces the rectangular block of Municipal Offices, connected to the Hall by the Main Entrance vestibules.

The New City Hall has been developed after the Roman manner and the characteristic note of the design is the grandeur and restraint of its conception; the plans shew a three part composition with the main features centrally placed in the facades on the axial lines, emphasising the grand entrance vestibules.

These vestibules opening on to Albert Square, Adelaide and Ann Streets, give access to the great circular City Hall.

Situated centrally on plan, the Auditorium is the predominating internal feature of the structure. On the main axis and opposite to the entrance from the Albert Square Vestibule, is the great orchestral niche wherein will be installed the Brisbane City Organ.

The most interesting point about the design is the brilliant incorporation of the circle and square in the one architectural composition.

The exterior is a three part composition dominated by the clock tower rearing itself 320ft. above the pavement.

Placed upon a granite base of great character and approached by a drive fronting Albert Square the fabric is distinguished by a grand order treatment extending along the facade.

The great mass of stonework is divided into three horizontal divisions, consisting of the rusticated podium, with its semi-circular headed windows and wrot iron grilles, the grand colonnade and the entablature.

The main entrance to the Albert Square Facade is emphasised by an imposing Corinthian portico dominating the Facade and rising above it; flanking it on either side is a restrained colonnade connecting the central motif with the two end features, the whole completing a fine composition of light and shade; over and above the whole, the beautifully proportioned tower dominates the entire design.

The central portico stands boldly out from the structure and rises up from the piazza, being approached by a broad flight of steps from Albert Square. Three very finely designed bronze doorways denote the main entrance to the structure, and the piazza is covered by a bronze awning, prolific in fine detail, designed after the manner of the metalworkers of the Renaissance.

Above the main entrance and podium, Corinthian columns 45ft. high flanked by two Antæ support a noble pediment richly designed and crowned by an acanthus and acroteria cresting.

A great bas relief occupies the Tympanum, symbolical of Municipal Life and development, the whole group being dominated by a great central figure of Civic Fame.

The colonnade on either side of the central portico has been designed with great simplicity and is beautifully proportioned, the columns are 31ft. 6in. high and extend on either side of the portico a distance of 62ft., backed by a corresponding pilaster treatment and fine open metal grilles between the pilasters, and 4ft. behind the colonnade and rising from podium to entablature, this adds to the architectural charm of the structure and adds materially to the lighting of the interior.

Commencing on either side of the main portico and supported by the colonnade, a finely designed denticular cornice is carried around the entire structure, and this is surmounted by a plain parapet 9ft. high.

At either end are the two secondary features and these are connected to the central portico by the Doric colonnades.

The end features are well proportioned, and distinguished by two Ionic columns and Antæ superimposed by the denticular entablature and attics with pilasters and an acanthus cresting.

Standing majestically above the whole and immediately over the main portico, the great clock tower rears its magnificently proportioned sides to a height of 320ft. above the pavement, the clock placed at the top of the shaft is 15ft. in diameter and 170ft. above the street level, surmounting it a pinnacled balustrade leads the eye up to a Corinthian colonnade 24ft. high, supporting a denticular entablature and balustrade parapet with repeated pinnacles, superimposed is a pyramidal cupola, plain and severe, acting as a foil to the richly detail colonnade below; situated on the apex a group of

vigorously detailed winged lions support a great copper sphere symbolising the earth, on which stands surmounting the entire structure a gigantic copper figure of "Victory," of heroic proportions.

The incorporation of this figure in the design was happily conceived and in future generations it must necessarily prove a point of great historical interest in the New City Hall.

The great stone shaft piercing the heavens will be Brisbane's greatest landmark, beautifully proportioned in itself and in relation to the whole it is the noblest tower in the Commonwealth and is the great predominant external feature of the structure.

It is interesting to note that the main portico has been designed specially to incorporate the tower in the composition, the great pediment of the portico has been raised above the main lines of the facade, and this together with the close intercolumniation of the Corinthian columns carries the eye from the horizontal lines of the colonnade to the verticality of the tower.

The Facades to Adelaide and Ann Streets are alike in design and are remarkable for the aesthetic feeling perceptible in them, and this is due to the very fine general proportions and refined detail.

The same grand order motif is carried around the two facades and the three part composition has been adhered to, the central feature comprising a happy incorporation of the arch and lintel supported by six Ionic columns, standing upon the rusticated podium and over the main entrances to the side vestibules.

On either side over the main doorway three columns support the entablature, the two groups being connected by a richly carved and coffered semi-circular arch, the whole supporting an attic chastely detailed with pilasters and acanthus and acroteria cresting, stepped above and surmounted by a quadriga in bronze emblematic of "Progress."

The central motif is linked up to the end features by a pilastered wall treatment, the pilasters being substituted for the Doric Colonnade of the Albert Square facade.

Generally the Adelaide and Ann Street facades are two of the most pleasing portions of the composition, the proportions of light and shade, solid and void, height and length, projection and recess being truly harmonious.

The New Street Facade has a very restrained treatment the three part composition being repeated and linked up by two plain wall surfaces interspersed with trabeated window openings at equal intervals.

Generally the exterior of the New Brisbane City Hall has all the essential qualities of good architecture, composition, proportion, truth, beauty, restraint, dignity and color.

Internally the predominant feature of the design is the Great City Hall, in the centre of the structure, 125ft. in diameter and with a gallery 24ft. wide it has a seating capacity of 2,500.

Circular in plan, the motif is continued in section and it is interesting to note here, that just as the circle has been incorporated in the surrounding rectangle so has the arch been developed internally as the natural expression of the circle, just as the trabeated treatment of the exterior is in keeping with its plan.

The impression of the interior is the grandeur of its conception.

Circular on plan, it has three public entrances leading from Albert Square, Adelaide and Ann Street entrance vestibules and is enlarged by the incorporation of the great orchestral niche which is situated on the main axis and opposite to the main entrance from Albert Square.

This niche has accommodation for 300 performers, is entered on either side from the rear and ensconed in it the great City Organ will be a feature of the interior.

Architecturally the Hall has been developed after the style of the great Roman Manner and the result is a grand architectural effort.

Rising from the main floor level the podium, quiet and restrained in character, is interrupted only by the entrance doorways.

Above, the semi-circular gallery extends over the main floor a distance of 19ft. and is characterised by a finely designed balustrade and coffered soffit; continuing above the podium the main wall of the interior is distinguished by a fine pilaster treatment of the Corinthian order, 30ft. high, possessing a richly ornamented entablature from which springs the great segmental coffered dome.

The rhythm of the pilaster motif is carried around the orchestral niche and this, aided by the quietness of the panelled walling between the pilasters complete a wall treatment of great character, thoroughly in keeping with the "grand manner" of the design.

Over all, the dome stretches its deeply coffered surface, and is interrupted only to receive the fine barrel vault of the orchestral niche.

Octagonal in shape and deeply recessed with rich mouldings, the coffers are controlled by the pilasters, concentric in plan and converging towards the eye of the dome they diminish in size as height increases, till being within 14ft. of the eye they cease and a plain soffit contracts their ornamentation with its own restraint; surrounded by the whole, the great circular eye with its recessed metal grille gives access to the heavens.

Magnificent in itself, it completes a magnificent interior, a true expression of the plan, grandly conceived.

Just as the interior of the City Hall is an expression of the plan so are the vestibules an echo of the Hall,—large and dignified.

The main entrance from the Foyer opening on to Albert Square, measures 70ft. by 42ft. and is distinguished by the grand staircase

rising from either end and an arched and vaulted interior, treated after the same manner as the Auditorium.

Three arches 20ft. wide connect the two end walls on either side of the vestibule from which springs a boldly coffered vault semi-circular in cross section and 20ft. wide.

At the second floor level a gallery connects the two end walls and gives access to the great Corinthian portico forming the central feature to Albert Square.

The grand staircase of two flights is 9ft. wide and raises to the first floor level, the landing leading to the main entrance to the gallery above.

At either end the two doorways give access to the corridors leading to the elevators and Municipal Offices and which are connected to the two side vestibules.

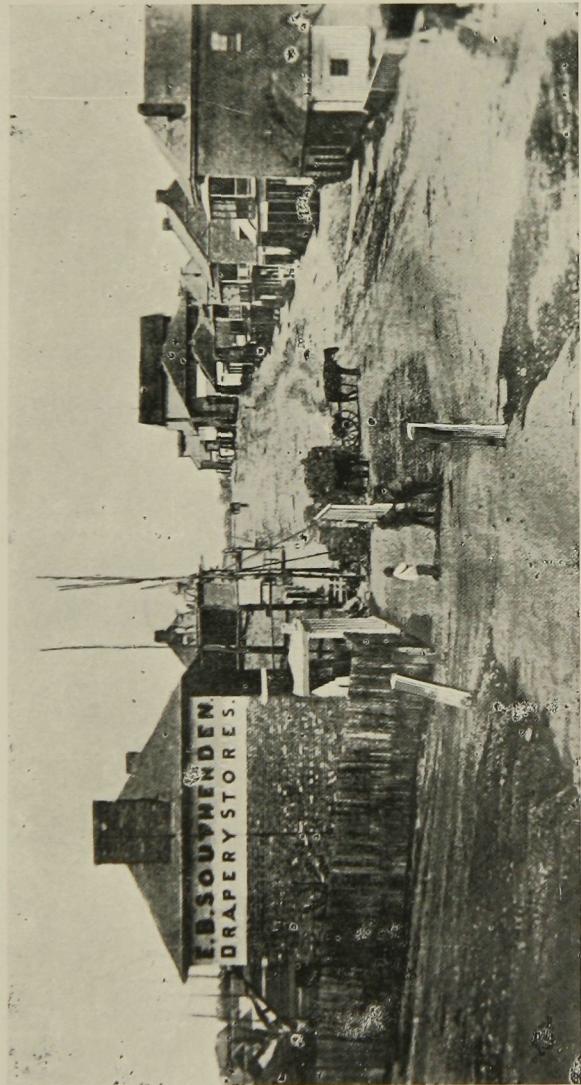
These vestibules, similar in treatment to the main entrance cover an area of 1,750 sq. ft. each and are approached directly from the street; they are distinguished by connecting galleries on either side at the second floor level.

Situated within the rectangular block and between the entrance vestibules are the various Municipal Offices and the public Offices are distinguished by a fine open treatment, the various departments being separated only by balustrades.

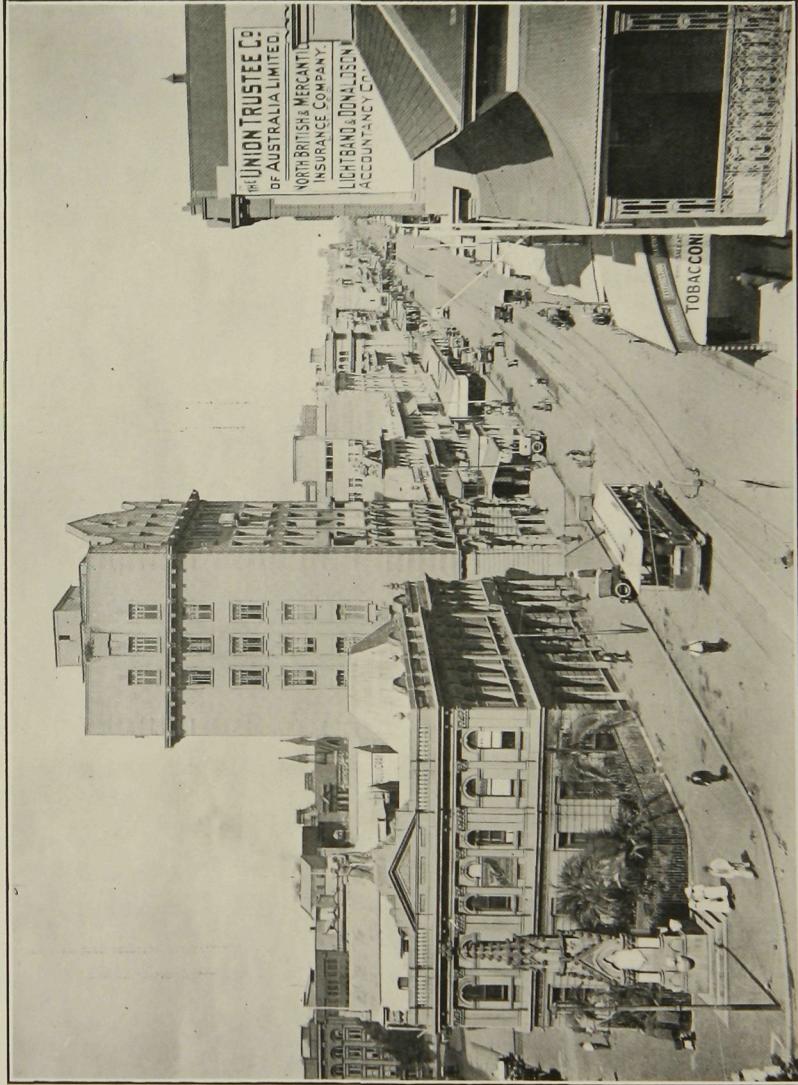
The City Council Chamber situated on the second floor at the corner of Adelaide and the New Street possesses great architectural dignity, a pilaster treatment adorns the walls and the flat, richly coffered ceiling is the feature of the interior.

The third floor is reserved generally for private offices and possesses a public Lecture Hall 95ft. by 48ft.

At the rear of the orchestral platform accommodation has been incorporated for the orchestra and various artists together with caretaker's quarters.



QUEEN STREET IN 1860.

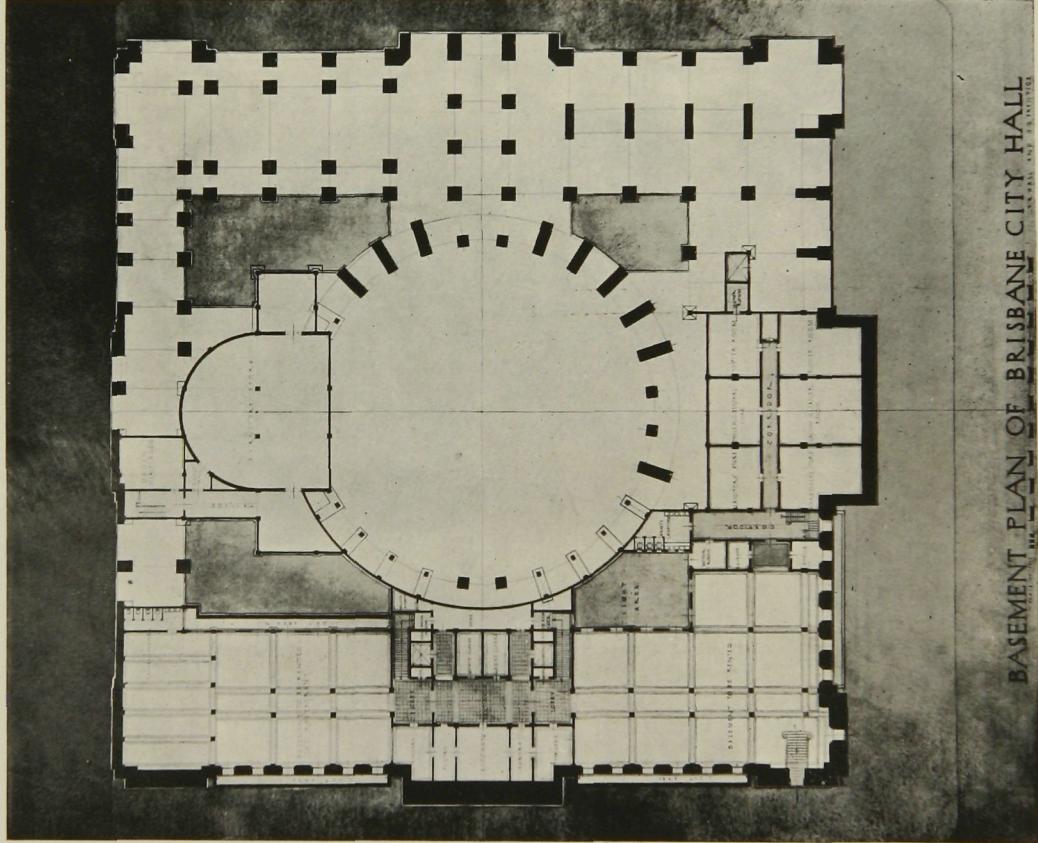


QUEEN STREET IN 1920.

### THE BASEMENT PLAN.

The basement will occupy the whole length of the Adelaide Street wing. It will be approached by means of easy stairs and a vestibule entrance from the Adelaide Street (Albert Square) corner; also from the Adelaide Street vestibule.

Basement storage and engine rooms will occupy the space directly under the stage of the main hall.



BASEMENT PLAN OF BRISBANE CITY HALL

## THE MAIN HALL.

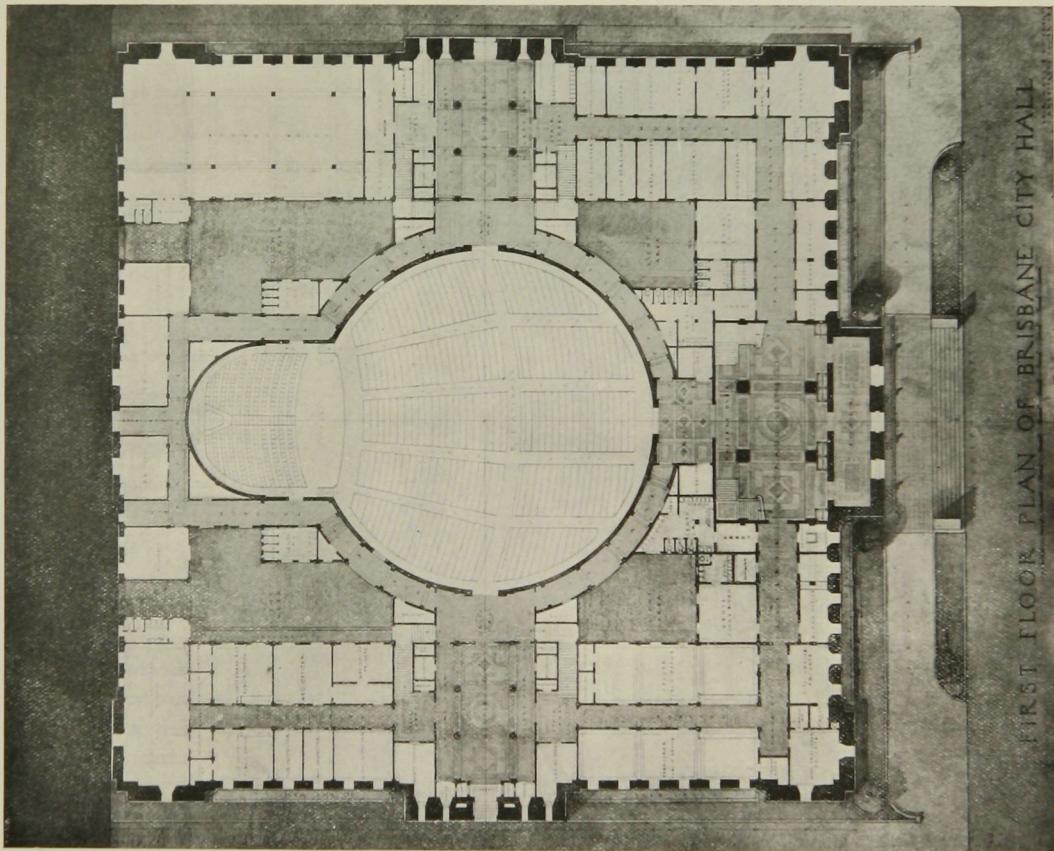
SHOWN IN THE FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

The first floor plan, which includes the outlines of the main public hall, is here presented. The hall is shown to occupy the centre of the block with rectangular wings on either side. This disposition will shut out from the Hall the noise of the traffic in the surrounding streets.

The main hall vestibule from the main entrance to the Town Hall, faces Albert Square and is situated beneath the great tower. From the two side streets further entrances are provided while a special entrance for performers' furniture and other goods is provided for from the new street to be constructed at the rear.

The Main Hall is designed on a circular plan, experience having proved that this particular construction to be the most efficient from the acoustic point of view. The diameter of the hall will be 125 feet and will provide comfortably for the following accommodation : Main Hall, 2,272 ; Gallery, 840 ; Performers, 350 ; Total, 3,462.

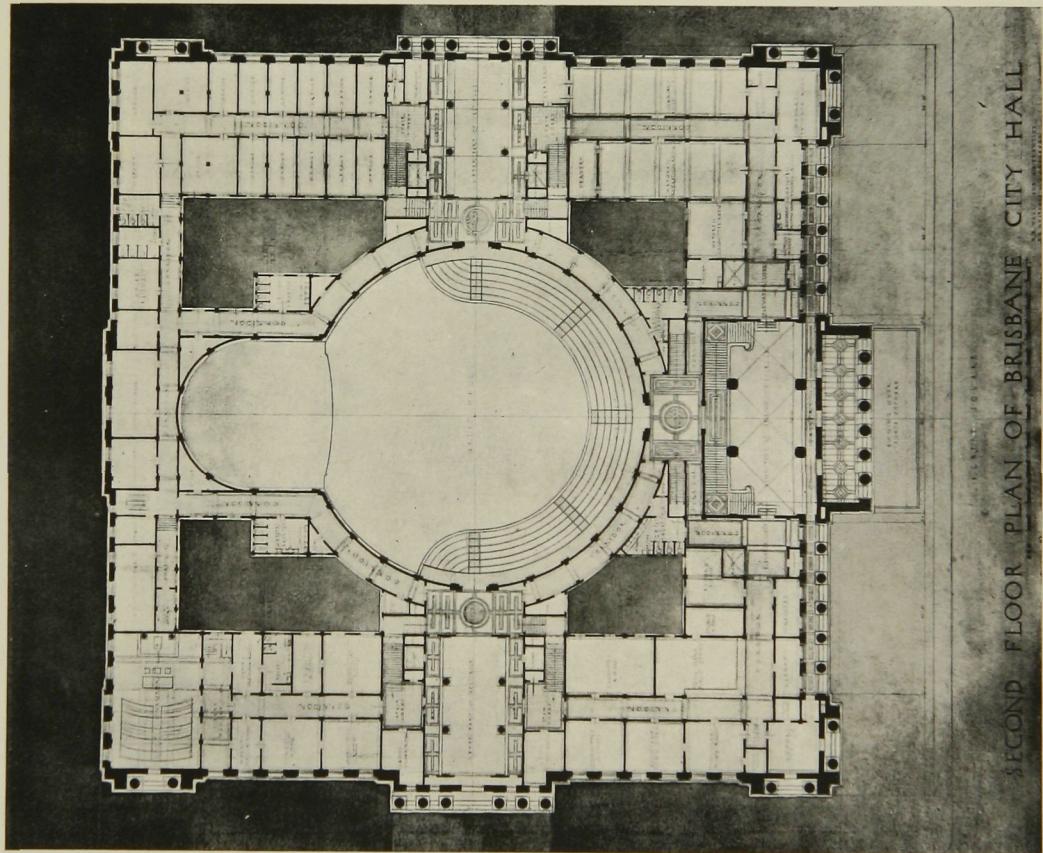
Some of the Municipal Departments will find location on this floor in the wings surrounding the Hall.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF BRISBANE CITY HALL

## THE SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The Second Floor Plan provides for the offices of the Town Clerk and the Mayor's and Mayoress's Reception Room. The Town Clerk's offices have been placed in handy communication with the Council Chambers and the several Committee Rooms. This floor will be reached from the entrance to the gallery of the Main Hall, first approached by marble stairs from the entrance vestibule below.

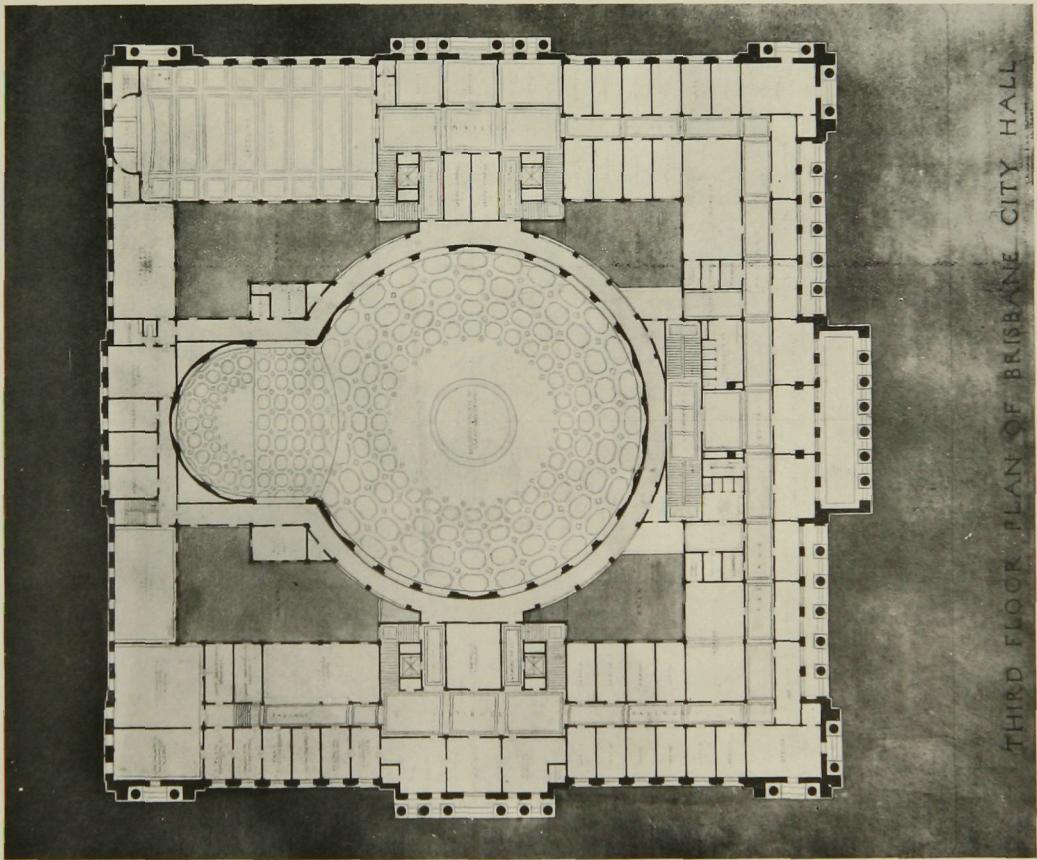


SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF BRISBANE CITY HALL

### THE THIRD FLOOR PLAN.

Provision is made on the Third Floor for the offices of the City Engineer and the City Architect. The remainder will be utilised as offices to let until, through the inevitable growth of the City and Municipal expansion the area will be required for Municipal administration

A Lecture Hall is also planned on this floor to meet public demands for meetings and performances not requiring the larger accommodation of the Main Hall.



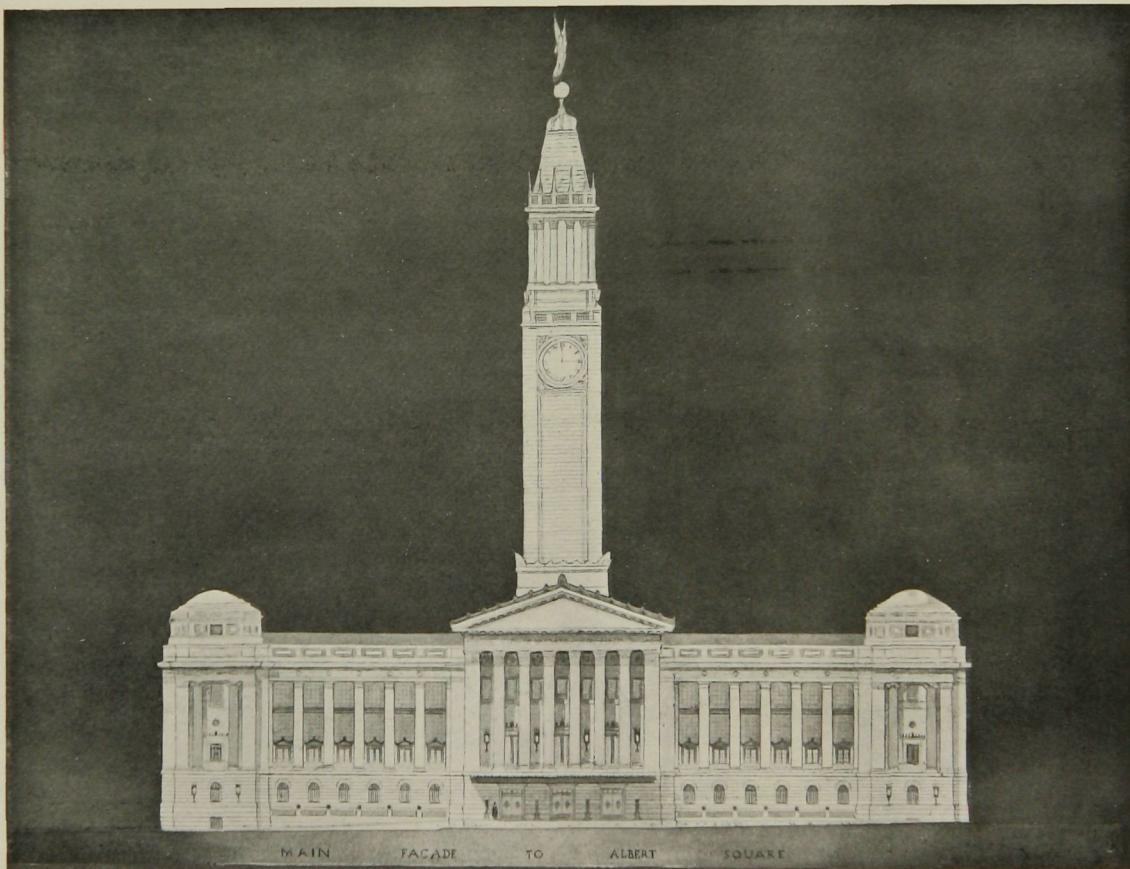
THIRD FLOOR PLAN OF BRISBANE CITY HALL

### THE MAIN FACADE.

The Main Facade to Albert Square has been designed with a dignified central feature in the Corinthian order and will mark the main entrance to the Building.

The corners are marked by a simple treatment in the Grecian Ionic order, and the connecting portion is treated as a Doric Colonnade.

Behind the main entrance will rise the elegantly proportioned tower to a height of 300 feet above the Albert Square pavement. This tower will be crowned by a figure emblematic of Peace. Upon the four faces of the tower time dials are incorporated in the design. These dials will appear 170 feet above the pavement level of Albert Square.

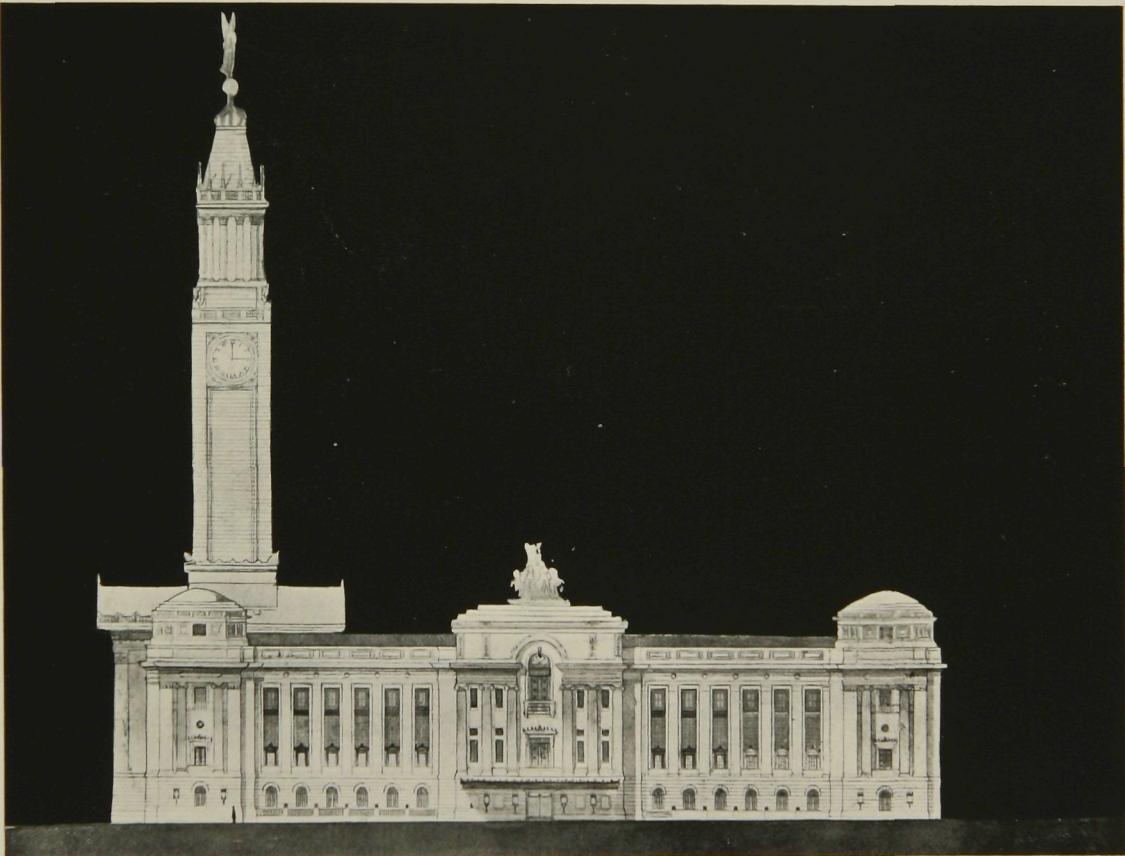


MAIN FACADE TO ALBERT SQUARE

### THE SIDE FACADES.

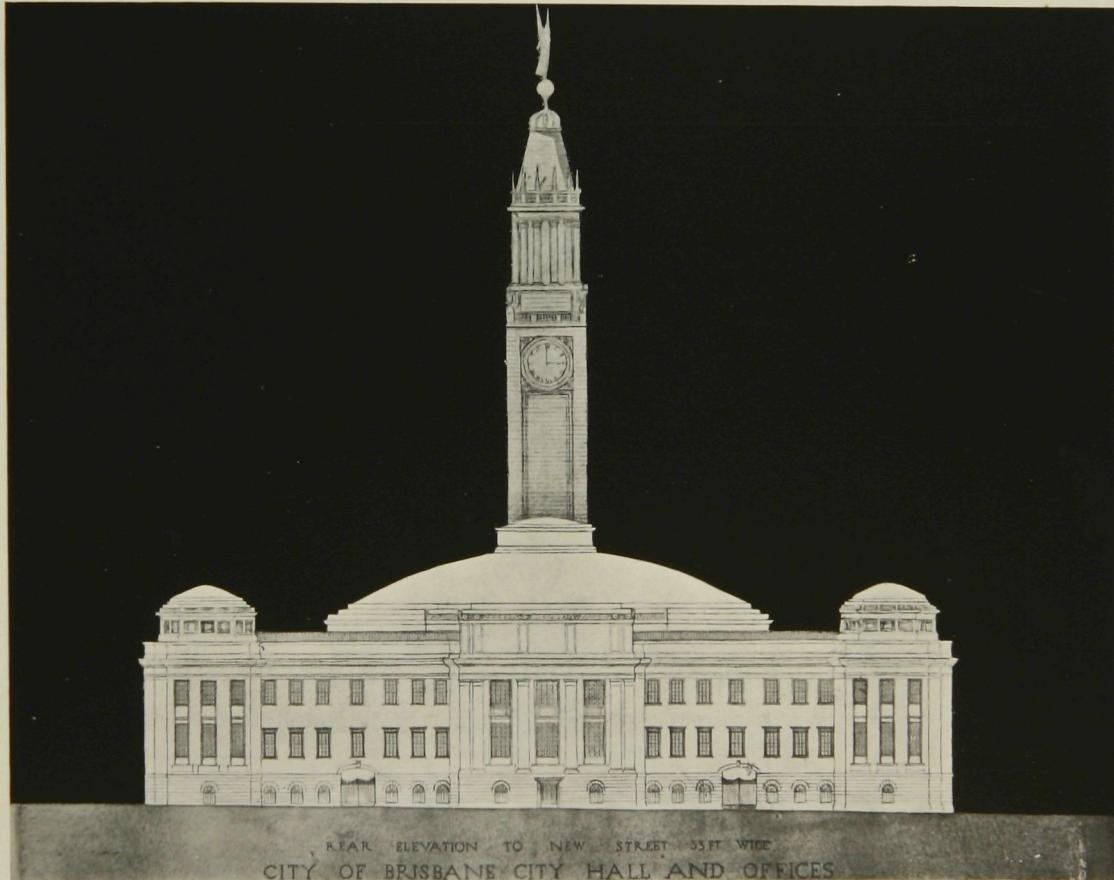
The Side Facades will be only less imposing than the main facade. These elevations to Adelaide and Ann Streets have been treated in full harmony with the main facade.

The entrances to the building from both these streets will be found to be well marked in the elevations.



### THE REAR FACADE.

The elevation to the new street at the rear of the building provided for in the design is of simple treatment carrying the main lines of the other elevations. The entrance for performers is situated in the centre of the facade. Two large gateways are also provided for the reception of furniture and heavy goods, which, in turn, will be conveyed to their ultimate destination on the upper floors by means of a good elevator.



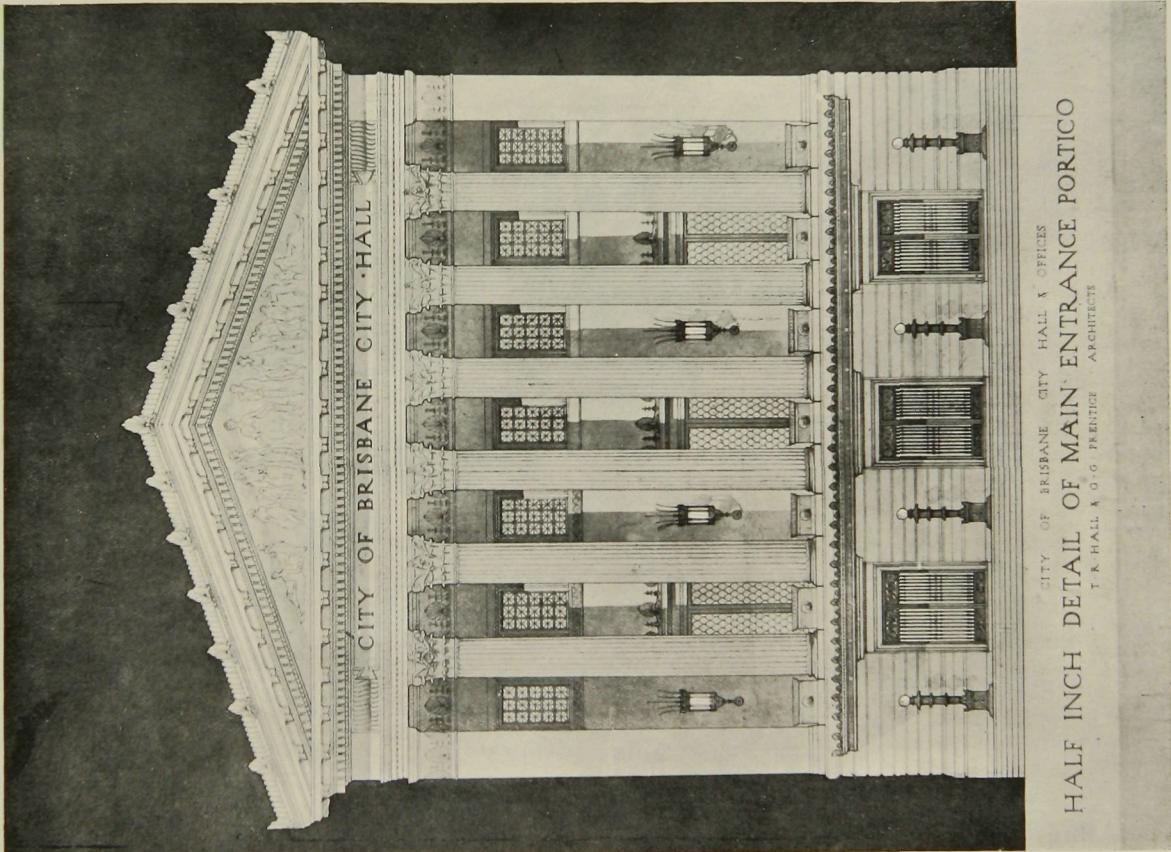
REAR ELEVATION TO NEW STREET 135 FT. WIDE  
CITY OF BRISBANE CITY HALL AND OFFICES

## DETAILS OF THE MAIN ENTRANCE. PORTICO.

The detail drawing of the main entrance depicts the centre feature of the Building which is treated in an imposing design with massive Corinthian columns supporting the central pediment.

The tympanum of the pediment is to be carved with a group of figures emblematic of Municipal government.

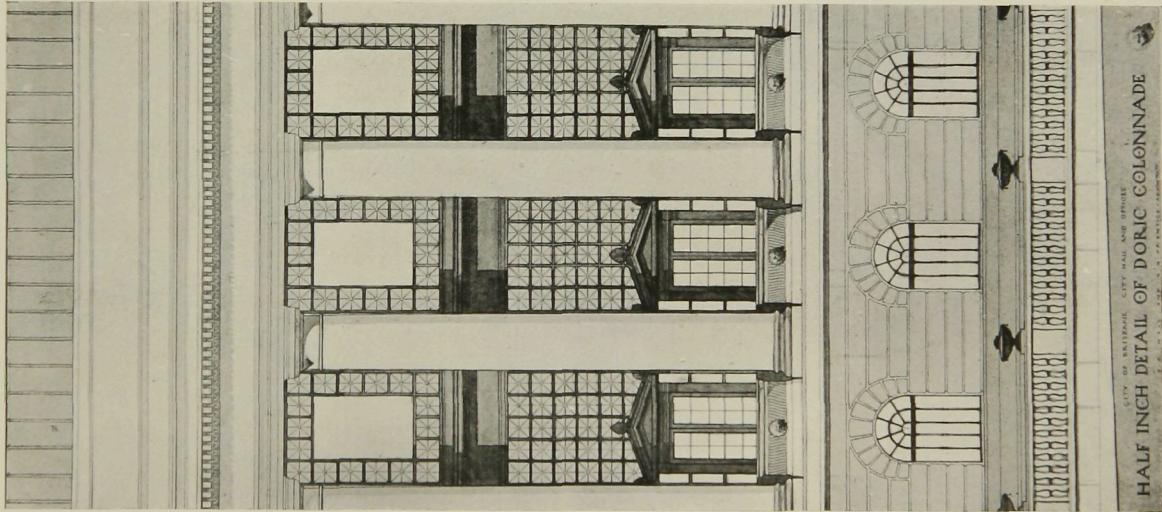
The entrance is protected from inclement weather with a portico to be constructed as a richly treated cantilever awning.



CITY OF BRISBANE CITY HALL & OFFICES  
T. R. HALL & G. G. FRENTICE ARCHITECTS  
HALF INCH DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE PORTICO

THE DORIC COLONNADE,  
ALBERT SQUARE FACADE.

This picture illustrates the Doric Colonnade to the Albert Street Facade. It is treated in simple contrast to the main entrance and corner features.

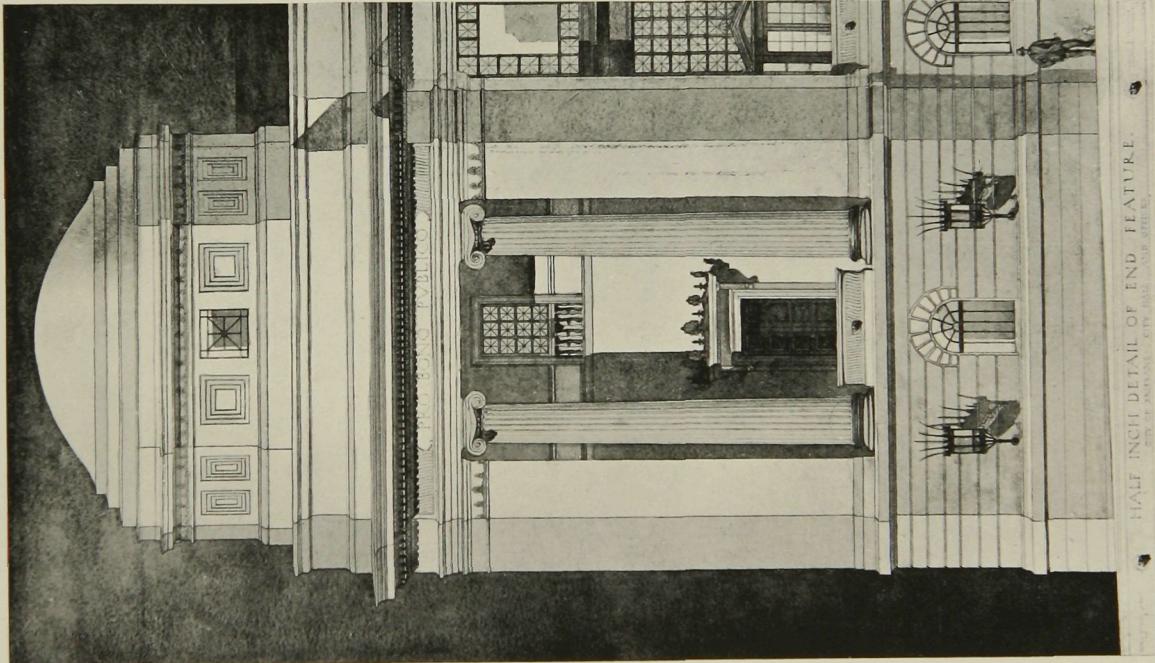


HALF INCH DETAIL OF DORIC COLONNADE

City of Erie, Pa., City Hall and Opera House  
Architect, J. C. H. & Son, Engineers, C. & C. & Son, Builders, J. & C. & Son.

END FEATURES  
OF THE  
TOWN HALL.

Here is a clear representation of one of the end features of the new Town Hall as they will appear when completed. They have been simply treated in the Grecian Ionic Order.

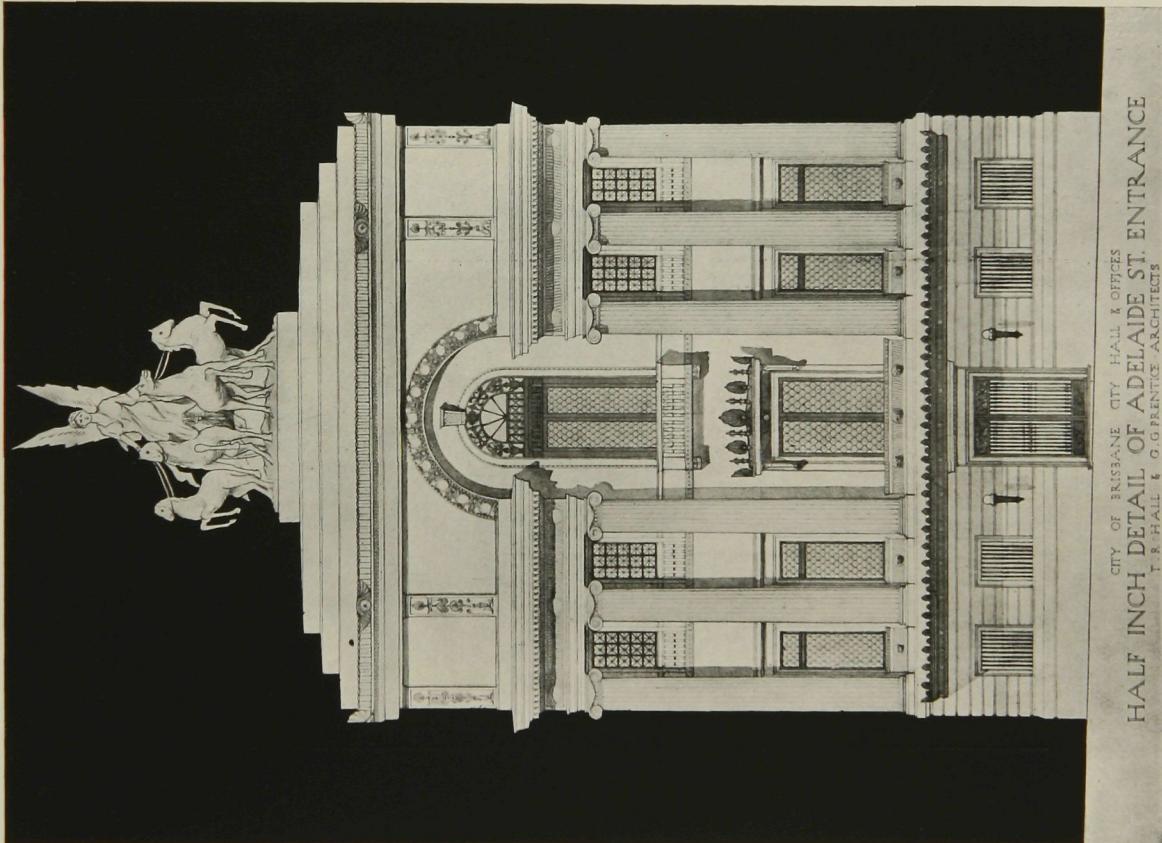


HALF INCH DETAIL OF END FEATURE.  
ALBANY CITY HALL, NEW YORK.

### THE SIDE ENTRANCE.

This picture shows the side entrances which have been designed in the Grecian Ionic order. Each has been provided with a shelter from the weather by a similar cantilever to that provided for the main entrance already described.

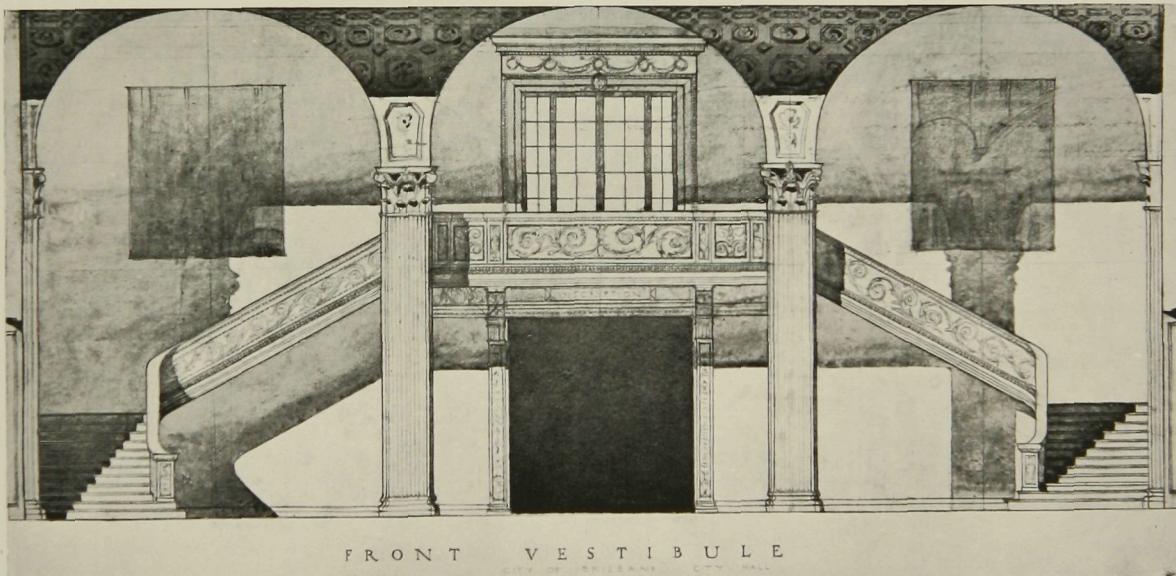
This feature is surmounted by a bronze quadriga symbolising progress.



CITY OF BRISBANE CITY HALL & OFFICES  
HALF INCH DETAIL OF ADELAIDE ST. ENTRANCE  
T. B. HALL & G. GREENE, ARCHITECTS

SECTION SHOWING THE FRONT  
VESTIBULE.

Here is the detailed section of the front Vestibule illustrating the grand staircase leading to the gallery floor and the reception rooms shown in the drawing.



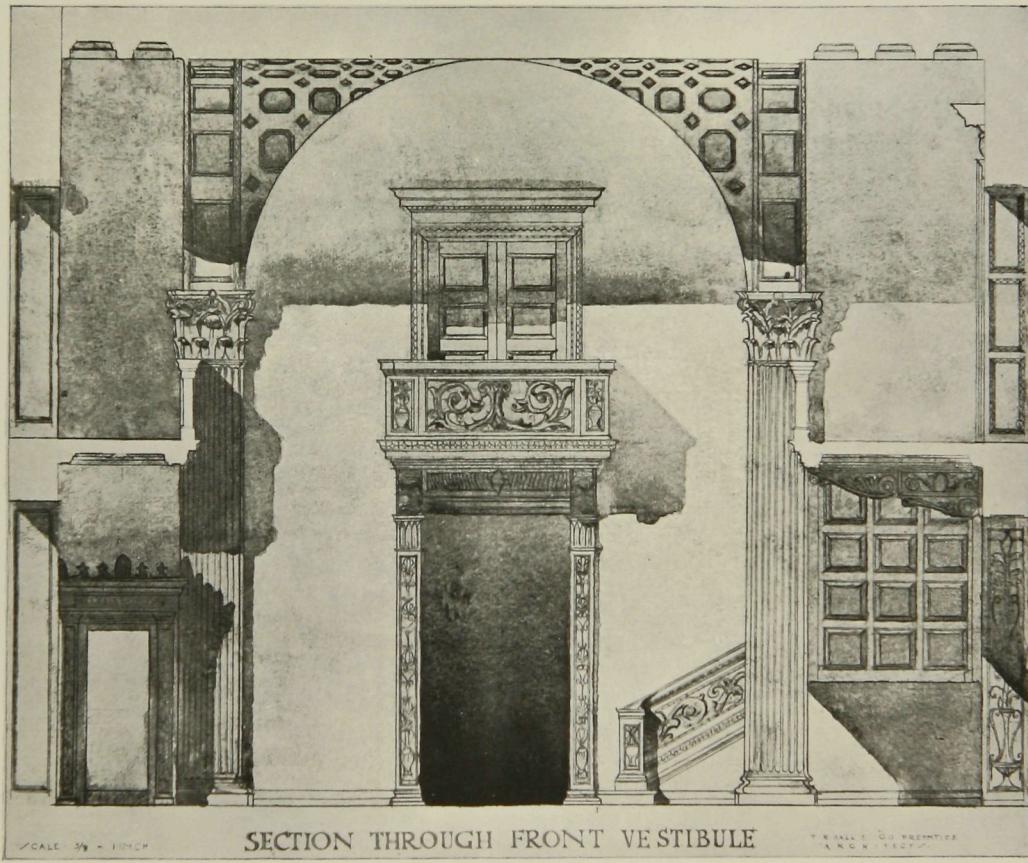
FRONT VESTIBULE

CITY OF BRISBANE

CITY HALL

SECOND SECTION  
OF  
FRONT VESTIBULE.

This drawing represents the section on the other axis to the previous view and discloses the entrance to the Municipal Offices.



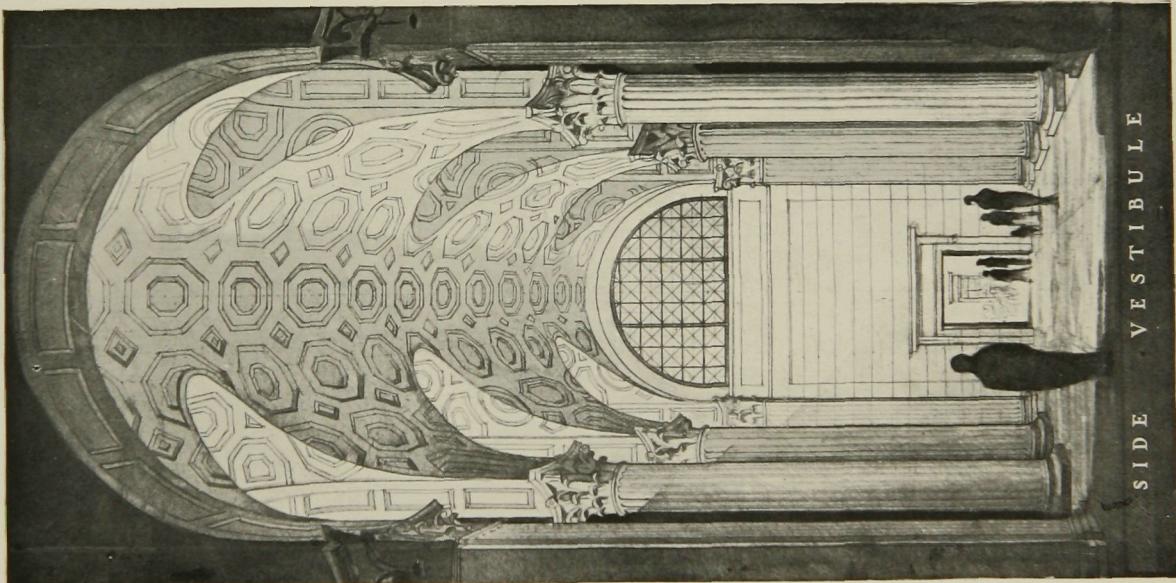
SCALE 3/8 - 1 INCH

SECTION THROUGH FRONT VESTIBULE

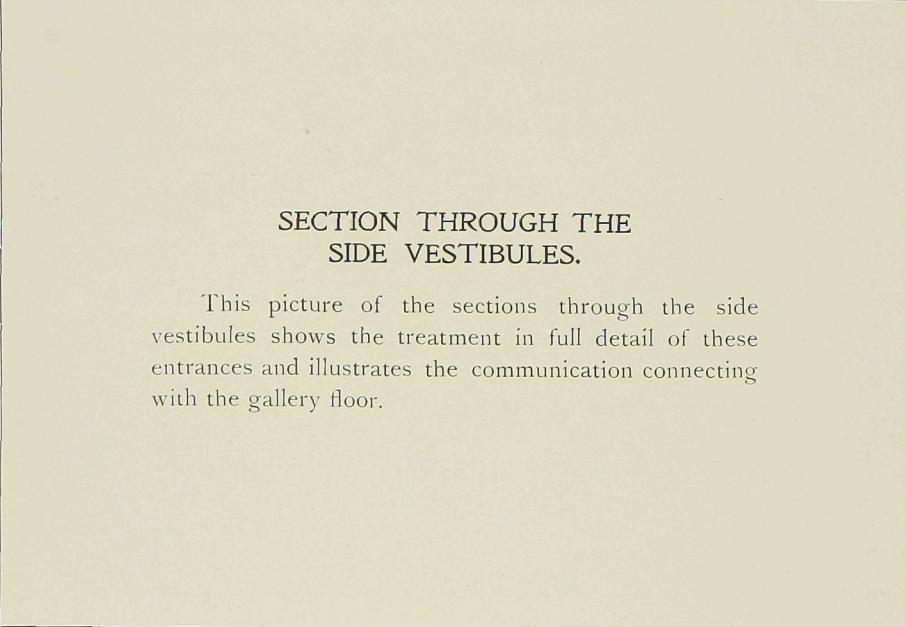
TRAILER CO. PRENTICE  
ARCHITECTS

### THE SIDE VESTIBULES.

In this perspective drawing of the side vestibules you have a clear illustration of the side vestibules. This picture affords a good conception of the scale and dignity of the treatment of this portion of the Building.

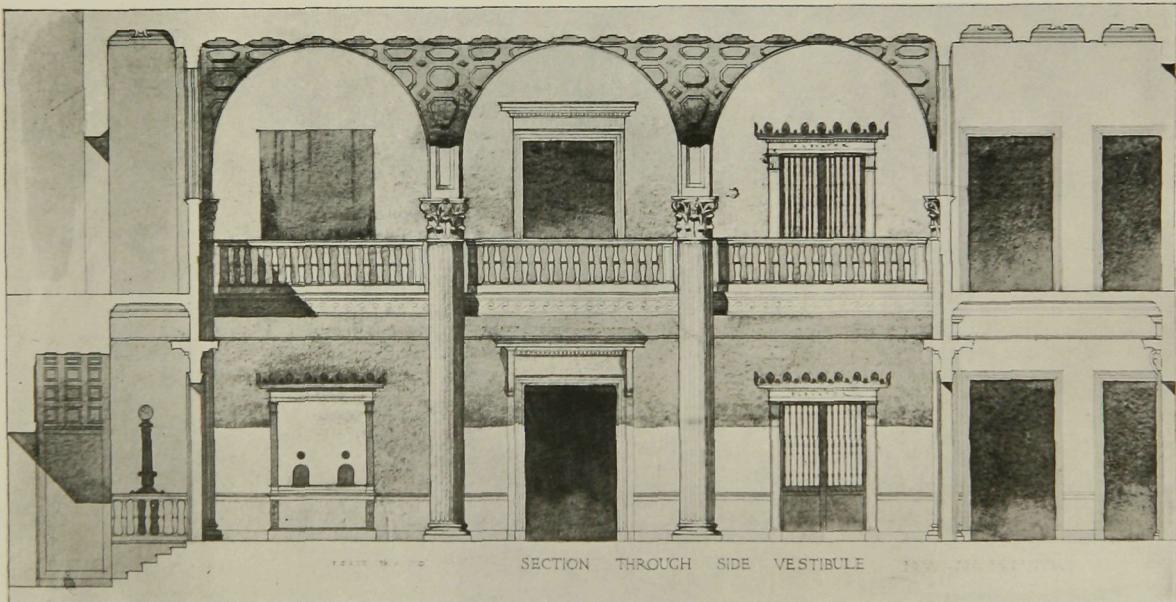


SIDE VESTIBULE



### SECTION THROUGH THE SIDE VESTIBULES.

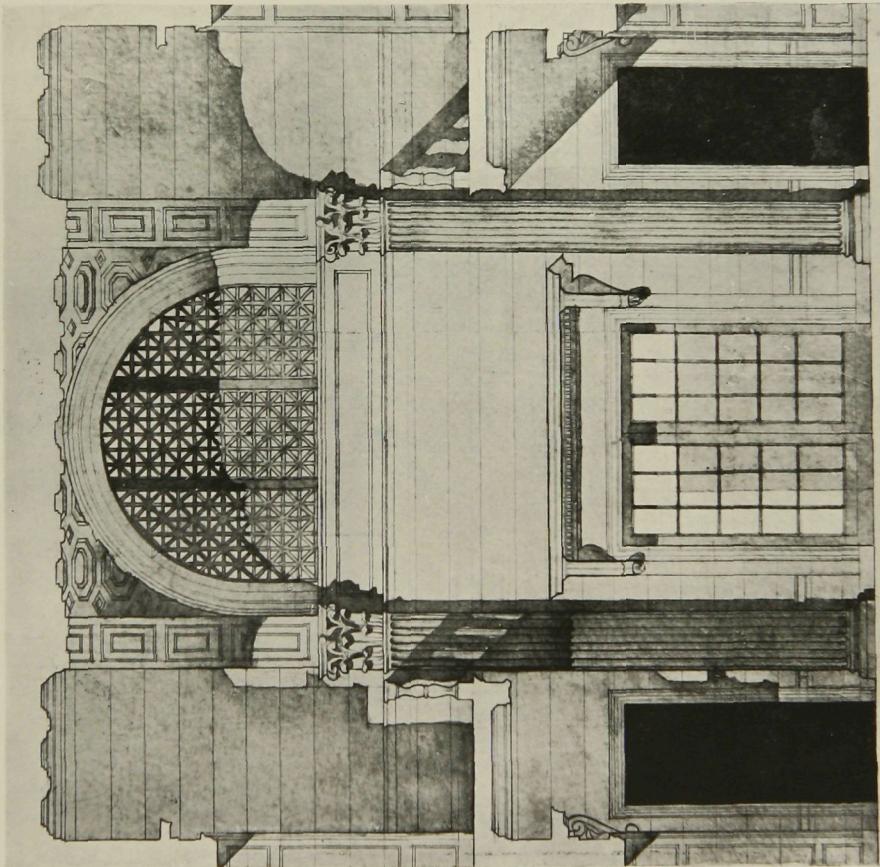
This picture of the sections through the side vestibules shows the treatment in full detail of these entrances and illustrates the communication connecting with the gallery floor.



SECTION THROUGH SIDE VESTIBULE

A SECOND SECTION  
OF  
THE SIDE VESTIBULES.

This section is drawn on the other axis to the former and discloses the entrance to the Main Hall.



SECTION SIDE VESTIBULE

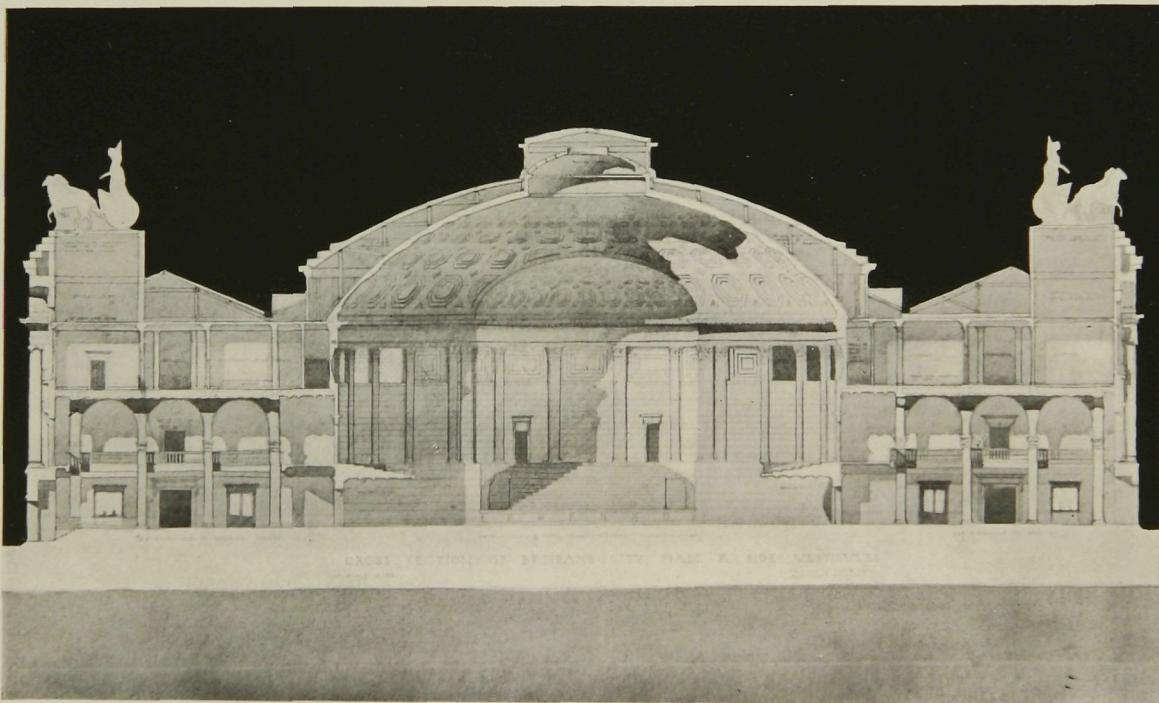
CITY OF SKIATCHE CITY HALL

TRINITY & GIBSON ARCHITECTS

PRELIMINARY STUDY NO 2

#### SECTION THROUGH THE HALL.

Here you have a section through the axis of the Hall disclosing the stage and choir gallery, which is situated in a semi-circular niche opening from the Main Hall. In this area, seating accommodation has been provided for the orchestral and vocal performers as well for the large pipe organ at present housed in the Exhibition Concert Hall. This pipe organ will be removed and permanently installed in the great hall immediately upon completion.

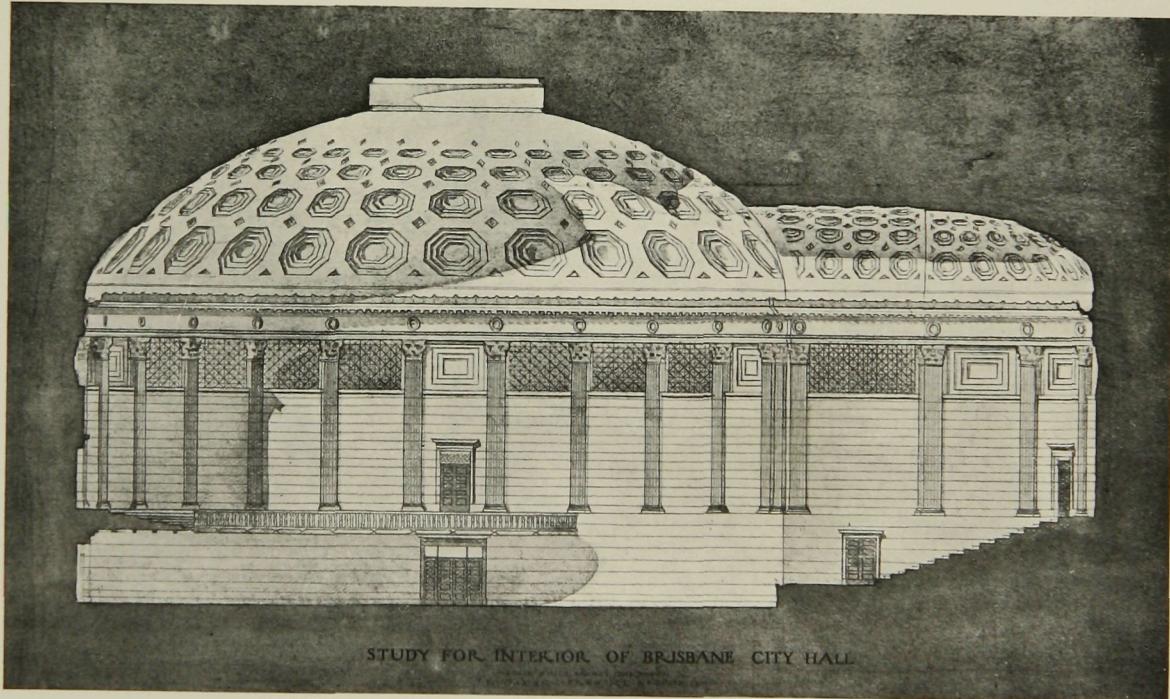


CROSS SECTION OF BREMEN CITY HALL E. SIDE VESTIBULE

### INTERIOR OF THE CITY HALL.

The interior of the Main Hall is treated in a dignified design of Corinthian pilasters, standing on a simple podium at the gallery level and supporting a deeply coffered dome ceiling.

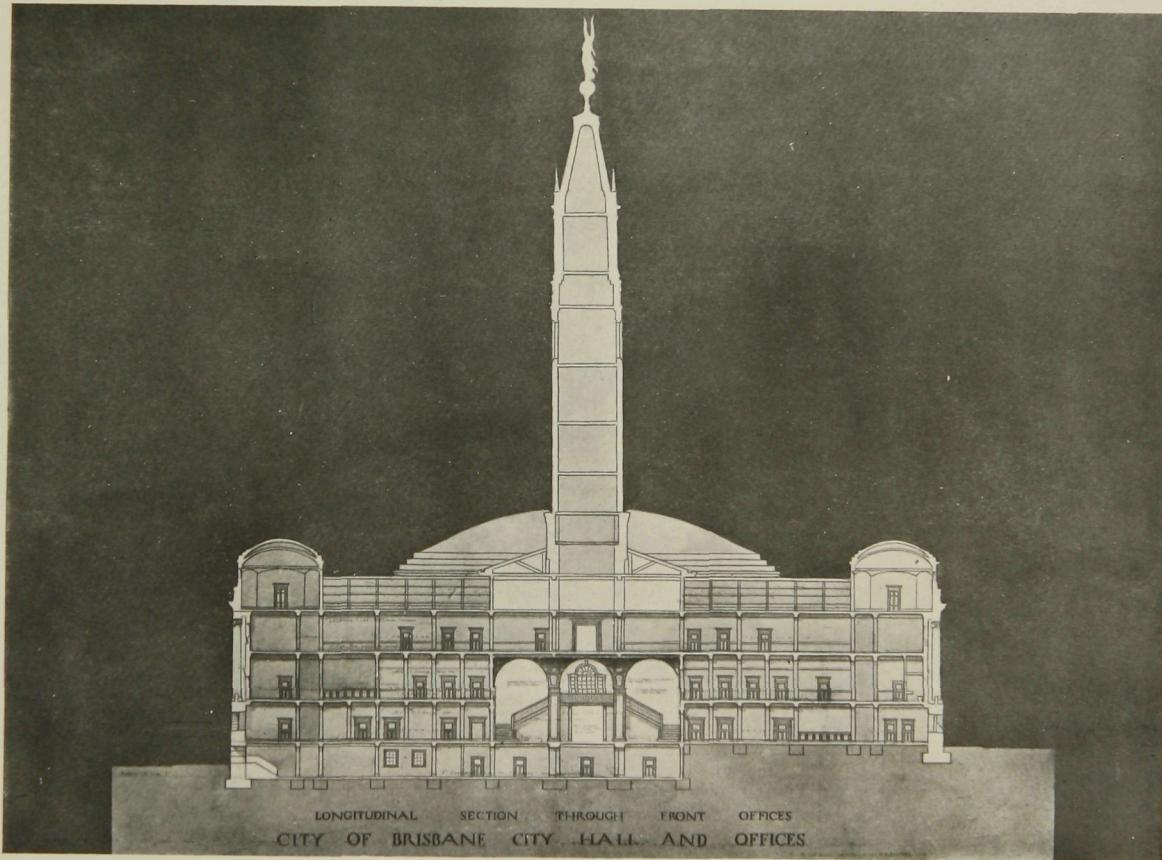
Ample provision has been made for the lighting of the Hall by a frieze of windows below the entablature, while a large circular eye at the (central point) top of the ceiling will form an extract ventilator to the Hall.



STUDY FOR INTERIOR OF BRISBANE CITY HALL

### SECTION THROUGH THE FRONT OFFICES.

This is a section through the front offices which disclose clearly the portions of the building that will be provided with basement area. It also furnishes an explicit illustration of the treatment of the main entrance vestibule.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH FRONT OFFICES  
CITY OF BRISBANE CITY HALL AND OFFICES

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